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JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1855.....NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM W. LANE, M. D.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Wilmington and the surrounding country.
July 13, 1855.—46-3m

GEO. W. ROSE.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

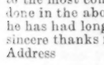
THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.

THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address
D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.



BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $18.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.

WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—25-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.

I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—25-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.

I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—25-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t---1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,.....$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,.....$10 00
Collegiate Department,.....$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
From Fayetteville via. Owensville, Clinton and Spring Vale to Warsaw, N. C.

Distance 49 Miles—Running Daily, except Saturdays.
SCHEDULE.
LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock, A. M., in time to connect with the cars going North or South.
Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M.; Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives passengers going North and South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention, and certain connection both ways. All passengers going North from Fayetteville, will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.
Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober drivers, fine stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.
N. FREDERICK, Contractor.
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't at Warsaw.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't at Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup'ts at Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., Aug. 16th. 268-3m—46-3m.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT, on Old Boundary, between Princess and Chesnutt Streets, now occupied by Jno. Kyle, Esq.
Lot, 66 by 165 feet. Comfortable House, and all necessary out houses. For terms, apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27th, 1855 302-1t—52-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A TURpentine Still, (new,) capacity 30 bbls.; will run 20 bbls. of Yellow Dip twice a day, yielding about 6 bbls. of Spirits Turpentine and 25 bbls. Rosin per *diem*. The location is on the East side of Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge. The facilities for purchasing the raw material are easy, and the distance from market short. I will also sell the lease for four years of the premises, on which is a good dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses. There are also, on said premises, a good Storehouse, Glue Shed and Spirit House.
To a man of reasonable capital, the inducement is great. My only object in selling is to return a mortgage secured to Thos. Cowan and Thos C. Mellhenny. By application to myself, at Beatty's Bridge, further particulars may be obtained. JNO. S. JAMES.
July 27, 1855.—47-tf

General Notices.

☞ WANTED. ☜
Rare Chance! Great Inducements!!
AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES and Canadas, to sell one of the most important Books ever published in America, entitled HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, containing nearly 1,000 large octavo pages and near 100 superior Illustrations. Retail price $4, on receipt of which a copy will be sent, post-paid. Catalogues containing a variety of other very attractive publications, sold only by agents, will be sent *free* on application to H. M. RULISON, 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 115½ Maine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 21.—3-2m

NEW MUSIC.

JUST ISSUED, THE TWENTIETH THOUSAND OF the popular Ballad, "What is home without a Mother." This beautiful song is by ALICE HAWTHORNE, Author of

"Listen to the Mocking Bird."	"Our Good old Friends.
"Let us live with a hope."	"My Cottage Home."
"How sweet are the Roses."	"Song of the Farmer."
"I set my heart upon a Flower."	"Pet of the Cradle."

&c., &c., &c.

These Ballads are all of an easy and pleasing character, well calculated for the use of ordinary performers. Price 25 Cents each:—Also just published, "HAWTHORN LEAVES," being easy variations upon the above melodies, by the popular Composer, Chas. Grobe. Price 37½ Cents each. Copies sent by mail.
Address WINNER & SHUSTER,
Music Publishers, 110 North 8th Street, Philada.
Sept. 21st, 1855 3-2t

NEW STORE AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE.

To the residents of Long Creek and the adjacent country.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into co-partnership under the name and style of "BLUMENTHAL & BRO.," with the view of carrying on the DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING BUSINESS, are now opening a large, elegant and well-selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Frock and Dress Coats of every style and description.
Pantaloons " " " "
Vests " " " "
Ready-made Shirts, Stocks, Cravats, and every other article of Gentlemen's apparel. Also, a large, fashionable and elegant assortment of LADIES' FANCY and DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of Silks, DeLaines, Ginghams, Muslins, &c.; a well-selected assortment of every description of Calicoes, with any other article for Ladies' wear—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices to suit customers.
We also have, and intend keeping, a large and well-selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of the best material and most approved make, together with a small assortment of Watches and other Jewelry, in good order. All persons are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
We have opened our store in this place with a view of making it our permanent home and place of business, and are determined to use every exertion to suit all such as may honor us with their presence. We are resolved to sell our goods at prices as low as any where in the country. "Quick sales and small profits," being our motto. Our Store occupies the building heretofore known as the "Temperance Hall." SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL,
JACOB BLUMENTHAL.
Long Creek Bridge, Sept. 14th.—[2-2m.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte—convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house, greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDAH, 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.
The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the inner man is renewed day by day.
Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging ostlers.
The proprietor feels confident that, with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found any where, perhaps a little more so.
☞ Try the Charlotte Hotel. J. B. KERR.
Charlotte, N. C, Aug. 17, 1855.—[50-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.

WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31, 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on the stocks, at Kelly's Cove, and offers for sale, a FLAT, measuring 100 feet in length and 17 feet broad; will draw three feet of water when loaded, and will carry from 300 to 400 barrels. Persons desirous of purchasing, can examine her as she lies much better than after being launched. The material and workmanship are of the best quality. JAS. ALLEN.
Sept. 21st.—[3-3t*

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854—51-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR OF THE last Will and Testament of Matthew Munce, deceased, at September Term, 1855, of the County Court, for the County of New Hanover, I hereby give notice to all those having claims against said Estate to bring them forward, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Those owing said Estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.
Sept. 14.—2-3t* JAS. KERR, *Executor.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HEREBY FOREWARN ALL Persons against hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock of any kind, without their permission, or in any other way trespassing on any of their lands in New Hanover county. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.
JAS. L. CORBETT.
ROBT. J. FENNELL.
Sept. 14th, 1855 2-6t

FAIR WARNING IN TIME.

I NOW SAY TO MY CUSTOMERS THAT I AM obliged to you for your past favors, which I appreciate much. In consequence of the hard times and my debtors failing to pay me as punctual as they ought, I shall have to decline selling goods at over thirty days time, and that to punctual customers who intend to pay at the end of that time—except to my town patrons, who will have matters as they have been, as they are punctual when called upon.—This to go into effect the 1st of Oct., 1855.
Sept. 14th, GEO. H. KELLEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXecutor to the last will and testament of CATHARINE MILLS, dec'd, during the September Term of the County Court for the county of New Hanover, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
ROBERT H. TATE, Executor.
Sept. 14th—[2-4t.*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

General Notices.

3,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE about three thousand acres of Land in Robeson county, lying on both sides of Lumber River, including the Red Banks.
The land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, &c. Three hundred and eighty-five acres are cleared and in a state of cultivation.
There is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outhouses on the premises. Also, a Grist and Saw Mill and Cotton Gin—all in good order.
For farming purposes this land is as good as any in this section of country. If any one desires to embark in the Turpentine, Timber or Lumber business, the land affords all necessary facilities for so doing.
The line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will pass through the land or near it.
Further information can be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Gilopolis P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.
Terms made accommodating.
Sept. 28.—4-1m. JOHN McNEILL.

WORK-SHOP AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A PARTnership, under the name of the firm of WALLING & LEWIS, for the purpose of carrying on their respective trades in wood and iron. They are established at the old stand of Edward Walling. Blacksmithing, in all its varieties, will be executed. They will make or repair all kinds of vehicles—Buggies, Sulkies, Barouches, Wagons, Carts, &c. All kinds of farming tools made or repaired, and those used in the Tar and Turpentine business. Also Guns, Gunlocks, Keys and Door-locks repaired. They are prepared to carry on all kinds of Wheelwright work
They intend to be prompt and faithful in their business.—Charges reasonable. EDWARD WALLING.
A. S LEWIS.

☞ All persons indebted to me previous to the present time, are respectfully but earnestly requested to come forward without delay, as the debts due my shop must be paid up. EDWARD WALLING.
Long Creek Bridge, Sept. 24, 1855.—4-6t

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th of August, TWO NEGRO MEN, WILLIS and MIKE. Willis is about 6 feet high and black complected; Mike is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, and straight hair. These Negroes will probably lurk about the neighborhood of Sills Creek, Strickland Depot, and in Sampson county, in the vicinity of Stewart's Creek and Six Runs. I will give TEN DOLLARS REWARD for each, for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get them, or for their delivery to me.
I will also give Twenty-Five Dollars Reward for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes. J. B. PIGFORD.
Near Leesburg, Sept 28, 1855.—[4-tf

NOTICE.

THE Delinquent Stockholders, and all those in arrears for instalments to the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company, are notified that they are required, by resolution of the Board of Directors, to pay the assessments of 25 per cent., on their stock, on or before the 20th October next, to the Treasurer of the Company, or proceedings will be taken against them according to the provisions of the Charter.
Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-tf P. MURPHY, Sec'ry.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

FRESH ARRIVALS PER SCHR. MARY STAPLES.
40 boxes of fine CHEESE;
5 kegs GOSHEN BUTTER;
65 GRIND STONES, Ohio and Nova Scotia;
5½ doz. Cranks for do.
Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Sept. 28, 1855.

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. KING, the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.
Kingsbury is situated at the termiaus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps, than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire-place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke-house and dairy, with a prime well of water, and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for 40 horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage-house, Store and Ware-house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith Shops, Wheelwright Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Land, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvement. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distilery, which can be bought cheap.
If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.
To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate, and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing, and are only three miles apart, and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept 14, 1855.—[2-6t

TRIO FOR SALE.
A good Chance for a good Investment.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS of CLOSing a portion of his Turpentine operations, now offers for sale his place known as TRIO, consisting of the following property:
7,700 ACRES GOOD PINE LAND;
2 TURPENTINE STILLS AND FIXTURES;
1 HEAVY FOUR-HORSE WAGON AND HARNESS;
1 GOOD THREE-HORSE " " "
7 MULES, 1 HORSE, 1 BUGGY AND HARNESS;
TURPEFTINE AND COOPER'S TOOLS, &c., &c.
TRIO is situated on Black River, 26 miles above Georgetown, in Williamsburg Distriet, S. C., in a fine Turpentine region, in a good situation as a place of residence and for carrying on the Distillery business. The land is mostly situated conveniently to the River, is heavily timbered with Pine, well adapted for Turpentine, a large portion of which yet remains unboxed. Altogether, the above is a splendid location for carrying on the Turpentine and Distillery business on a large scale. Persons wishing to engage in the business here have a rare chance of making a good investment, on reasonable terms, and would do well to give this an examination before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or by letter directed to Georgetown, S. C.
Trio, Sept. 21.—3-6t* EDWIN ELLIS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are hereby requested to make payment before the middle of October, otherwise their claims will be placed in other hands for collection. By attention to this notice they will save themselves expense and spare us the necessity of a resort to legal measures.
SOUTHERLIN & BLACK.
Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1855.—[3-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Onslow County.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, SEPT. TERM, 1855.
A. J. Murrell, Adm'r of Daniel Ambrose, dec'd,
vs. Alfred Geary.
Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Alfred Gary has left the State, or so conceals himself that the process of the law cannot be levied upon him. It is therefore ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six week, notifying the said Alfred Gary to make his personal appearance before the next term of this Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of December next, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the land sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Sept. 21st.—[3-6w [Adv. $5.]

A RARE CHANCE
For those wishing to buy a Farm and Residence.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WISHING TO CHANGE the pl

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1855.

The Exports of the Quarter.

From the comparative Table of Exports from the port of Wilmington, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1855, as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1854, published in to-day's *Journal*, it will be seen that there is an increase this year in most of the leading articles. In Spirits Turpentine nearly two thousand barrels. In Crude Turpentine there is a small falling off, but the whole amount is merely nominal. Rosin is not far from double. Tar shows an increase. Timber falls off. Lumber increases; but, it may be remarked, that this important interest continues to be much depressed. Ships are said to be coming into demand, and more will have to be built to supply the places of those taken for war purposes. Houses will have to be built to meet the necessity of a rapidly increasing population. These things must eventually revive the trade in Lumber.

Flour shows a considerable increase, and so does Cotton.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Two matters at present before the public, attract attention to our relations to European countries. One is the undoubted complicity of high British officials, in the attempted violation of our neutrality laws, by the raising within the jurisdiction of the United States, of a Foreign legion, for the British service. It is now next to absolutely certain—nay, we may say absolutely certain, without qualification, that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has been a party to these transactions. We see no course for our government but the dismissal of Crampton, and a demand upon the British government for a complete disavowal of all his acts.

The other matter has relation to the Sound dues. These are certain tolls collected by Denmark from all mercantile vessels passing into the Baltic through the narrow sound between the Island of Zealand and the opposite coast of Sweden. The foundation of this claim is to pay Denmark for keeping up lighthouses, to assist in the navigation of the narrow and dangerous seas at the mouth of the Baltic. But the exaction no longer partakes of its original character. It has long come to be regarded as a mere matter of revenue, and, indeed, supplies the Denmark government with about one-fifth of its income. In less than a year the treaty between the United States and Denmark will expire, in pursuance of notice given, and the two powers will be in direct collision, the one insisting and the other absolutely refusing. The attempt to enforce the Danish claims will bring the matter to a crisis. The real difficulty lies in the disposition manifested on the other side to make this "a European question," which would much complicate the affair, and multiply the difficulties in its solution.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, said to be in the confidence of Louis Napoleon, holds the following language:

"Upon this very question, presented to us as it is at this moment, there would be a long discussion to enter upon if we were to examine it thoroughly and in all its bearings; but at present I will confine myself to remarking that France cannot be called upon to undertake single-handed the defence of the cause of Denmark and in the manner that Denmark would desire; and it is even still less possible that the United States should come and settle this question peremptorily and arbitrarily to suit themselves. This is a question of European interest, and as such it will be examined and settled by the Government of Europe. When this shall be done it would be strange if an American Power should pretend to violate the rules established and recognised as part of nations of Europe, and to make for herself a distinct law to suit her own fancy. If that American Power should presume to do violence to the European settlement, it would not be France singly that would have to protect Denmark.—It would be entire Europe, whose duty it would become to cause its law and dignity to be respected by accepting the war which the outrage of the United States would have declared against it."

FRIGHTFUL TAXATION.—The largest tax ever known to be imposed in the United States is said to be that of Brooklyn, N. Y., since its consolidation with Williamsburg and the adjoining villages. The amount of taxes for all purposes in that city is $1,532,427, or one dollar and sixty-two cents on every one hundred dollars of taxables. In one ward of the city, comprising a part of what was late Williamsburg, where there is an additional local assessment, the tax is two dollars and twenty-eight cents on the hundred dollars!—*Exchange Paper.*

The same frightful taxation is not confined to Brooklyn, but is rapidly becoming the rule rather than the exception, with towns and cities of the country. It results from the immense mass of corporate indebtedness. States, towns, cities, counties, every organized body, is becoming deeply indebted. The Federal debts are as nothing compared with the State debts, and, in many cases, the State debts are as nothing, compared with the municipal or local debts. If this thing goes on the people of the United States will be among the most heavily taxed on earth. In Philadelphia the taxes are one-fourth of the whole income from real estate; in Brooklyn nearly one-third; in New York city over one-fifth; in some places less and in some more, but in nearly all interest on debt is the crushing item. These facts bring with them reflections which cannot be avoided. They ask us to pause and think. If all these burdens are lightly borne, it is because of the virgin resources of a new country, upon whose capital we draw, not that the burdens themselves are light. Two per cent. of taxes could not be paid in an old country, where the average return upon real estate is not more than half of what it is with us. Certainly, other causes than lightness of taxation must be looked to to account for the general prosperity of the country as compared with Europe.

☞ We find little of interest in the mails. Exchanges and correspondents are alike dull. The only interesting contribution on our table comes from R. M. Bordeaux, Esq., of this county, in the shape of some mammoth Pears, one of which measures fifteen inches round in one direction and nineteen in the other, and weighs one pound seven ounces. This is as large a Pear as we have ever seen or heard of. Some two others are about the same size with that described. We think Eastern North Carolina is asserting her position as an agricultural country. We have at different times within a year past received the tallest corn, the biggest pears, apples and potatoes in the country. We don't know much about the live stock. The mosquitoes we know to be ferocious.

Mr. Bordeaux has our best thanks for his courtesy.

Big apples or pears, or other things, sometimes come very opportunely to the relief of a sufferer who has no present taste for grave discussion, and can find no item of passing interest upon which to hang a paragraph. We remember once how grateful we felt to a gentleman who brought us in a parcel, carefully done up in brown paper, which after as scientific unrolling as ever Gliddon bestowed on an Egyptian mummy, was found to contain a four-legged chicken. There was another source of pleasure in the discovery. The gentleman, a very clever fellow, by the way, was a Bank officer, and we feared to see one of those polite little invitations, beginning with "Your Note Discounted," and ending with "Payable." Now, however it may be with others, we know that in our own case it is easier to describe any number of four-legged chickens than to take up one note in bank or out it.

But the pears are ahead of the four-legged chickens, for after describing them we can eat them, which is putting them to a double account.

☞ The address before the N. C. State Agricultural Fair, at Raleigh, will be delivered by Hon. Thomas Ruffin.

☞ Knowing the interest felt in the details of the recent terrible conflict at Sebastopol, we need offer no apology for having devoted a large portion of our space to extracts from the English papers containing anything in reference to that event.

It would seem to be more than probable that the numbers of the killed and wounded have been overstated. The loss neither of the assailed nor of the assailants appears to come up to the first reports, although the official accounts intentionally place such things at too low a figure. A mean between the two accounts might, perhaps, be nearer the truth.

The Russian organs assert that the Russian position is stronger since the abandonment of the South side. Perhaps in some respects it may be, but we can see no object in holding it as it defends nothing. The harbor, for which the defences were mainly constructed is now at the mercy of the assailants. The fleet no longer exists.

The French are entitled to wear the laurels won at the storming, because of their greater sacrifices, and greater success, though the courage and desperate energy of all is unquestioned. The Malakoff turned out to be the key of the Russian position, and when the French flag waved over that the thing was done. The British attack on the Redan was repulsed, or rather, they were driven out after they had made a lodgment, that work being commanded by the fire of other works. The Malakoff was not to the same extent, and the French could not be driven out, and the South side fell.

The "New York *Daily News*," "Hard" Democratic organ, says that the Richmond *Enquirer*, Wilmington *Journal*, and other Democratic papers at the South, are mistaken in giving the "Soft" Convention, in that State, credit for passing a resolution in which, although the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is characterised as unwise and uncalled for, the following language is employed:—"but that we are opposed to any agitation having in view the restoration of said compromise, or tending to promote sectional controversy in relation thereto." This resolution, the *News* says, did not pass, and that we are mistaken in supposing that it did.

Without wishing to enter into any lengthened discussion of the matter, we would simply say that we published the series of resolutions, this among the number, from what we supposed to be the official report of the officers of the convention. If in this we are mistaken, we shall stand corrected and make the admission—we cannot say with pleasure, for it can give us no pleasure to find a worse state of things than we had been led to suppose existed—but make it we certainly shall, and we ask the *News* for information upon this point.—Did or did not said resolution appear in the official report as a plank in the platform adopted by the Soft Convention? If it did, it is the best authority we can get at, and we outsiders cannot go behind the record to engage in the squabbles of our New York friends.

GEORGIA.—Yesterday an election was held in Georgia for Governor, Congressmen and members of the State Legislature. The success of Governor H. V. Johnson, the democratic candidate and present incumbent, over his Know Nothing competitor, Judge Andrews, seems to be generally conceded. The elections for members of Congress and of the Legislature are regarded as much more doubtful. We shall hear in a day or two.

This day week elections will be held in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the former State a canal Commissioner, members of the Legislature and local officers will be voted for. In the latter a Governor members of the Legislature, and perhaps local officers will be chosen. We have no very reliable means of judging or even guessing at the probable results in these States. We can hardly be mistaken however in taking it for granted, that the Democrats will fare better than they did at the last election. There will undoubtedly be much excitement and pretty full vote polled.—*Daily Journal. 2d inst.*

☞ The news from the Georgia elections is not sufficient to indicate the result in that State, or even in any of its districts. In addition to the very vague and scattering telegraphic items, which we give in another column, we hear of rumors equally scattering, brought by passengers from the South. These say that the Know-Nothings have carried Augusta by five hundred majority. We do not know the usual vote of that city. We believe that it usually goes Whig. The rumor, if reliable, shows an increased K. N. majority there.

GEORGIA.—The returns from Georgia come in slowly, and are as yet too meagre to justify any calculation of the result being based on them. The only points supposed to be ascertained with some show of probability, are the re-election of Johnson, Dem., as Governor, and of the re-election of Hon. A. H. Stephens, and the election of Hon. Howell Cobb, to Congress.

☞ The steamship Star of the West arrived at New York on the 30th ult., with California dates to the 6th, and $1,150,000 in specie. Trade with the interior dull, but goods arriving freely taken. Provisions had advanced. Groceries and breadstuffs drooping. The miners doing well. The State and county elections were progressing when the steamer left, and the result very doubtful. Great political excitement prevailed. The Know Nothing party, it was asserted, had bought up the Mormon vote in San Barnardo county for $38,000, payable after the election. The Mormons have 800 votes. A French frigate has been wrecked in the Pacific. The Mexican insurgents on the Pacific coast, hearing of the flight of Santa Anna, have already commenced squabbling among themselves.

☞ The steamship Pacific arrived at New York Wednesday, with seven days later news. We do not understand that her news is important either commercially or politically. There is nothing new or startling from the seat of war.

☞ The Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville having made, on behalf of the town, a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Western or Coal Mine Railroad Company, the Treasurer of Fayetteville advertises for sealed proposals for the purchase of $50,000 in bonds of $500 each, redeemable in 20 years, interest payable semi-annually; said issue being made for the purpose of paying the subscription to the stock taken by the town.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—It is with the greatest pleasure we are enabled to announce that from the latest accounts the fever is still on the decline in these cities. On Saturday last there were only three deaths, and no new cases in Norfolk. In Portsmouth 13 deaths, all cases that were far advanced in the power of the epidemic, and no new cases. The nurses are returning home, some forty having passed Weldon on Sunday. The cars have resumed their regular running on the Seaboard Railroad, and are now making daily trips from Weldon to Portsmouth.

☞ The yellow fever still lingers in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and will continue to do so until the advent of genuine cold weather. It has not abated its malignancy, as the fatal character of the few new cases shows. Compared with what has been, however, the mortality is as nothing.

Putnam's Monthly for October has been on our table for some days, but we have deferred any notice of it until we could obtain time to examine its contents.

Among its articles we notice one of nine pages devoted to "The Kansas Question," in which the extreme anti-Southern ground is boldly assumed, and the "Slavery propagandists," as it calls the Southern States'-Rights party, denounced in unmeasured terms. In the very fullest sense of the word, Putnum is *abolitionized*.

It gives utterance to one truth of which the South should never lose sight, that there can be no finality in politics except in the establishment of justice and truth. It must be decided at once whether the South has equal rights in the Union or not. If she has, all compromises of these rights are untruths—if she has *not*, the sooner she gets out of the Union the better. She ought to prepare herself for all emergencies by making herself independent of the North, by withdrawing from the influence or support of her defamers. Putnam, Harper, Graham, and the whole body of the Northern Magazinists, have taken their position. Let us take ours, not by way of revenge upon them, but of vindication and defence of ourselves and our self-respect.

We hope that we are above advising anybody to stop any publication on account of a difference of opinion. But this is no mere matter of opinion. It is a matter of vital interest. It is not Southern opinions alone that are attacked, it is Southern rights and interests—the permanence of Southern institutions—the whole fabric of Southern society. At the South there can be no opinions on the subject. Things have passed from opinions into *convictions*, founded not on what is *thought* but on what is *known*. We cannot tolerate speculations either with regard to our rights of property or our claims to equality.

The Elements of Opposition at the North.

We need point to no more conclusive evidence of the abolition character of the opposition isms of the North than is contained in the proceedings and address of the Whig, Know-Nothing, and Abolition Committees in Pennsylvania. And the South is actually invited to join with these fusionists to condemn the National Administration of Franklin Pierce.—The notorious David Wilmot figures beside John A. Fisher, Chairman of the Whig State Committee, and Lemuel Todd, Chairman of the American [K. N.] State Committee of thirteen:

Fusion Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 29.—The State Committees of the Whig, American and Republican parties, which on the 27th inst. jointly nominated Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and withdrawing the names of Messrs. Martin and Williamson, have to-day issued the following address to the people of the State:

To the people of Pennsylvania:—The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party having each nominated candidates for the office of Canal Commissioner, it becomes apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to the National Administration and its Nebraska fraud would inevitably lead to the election of Arnold Plumer, the pro-slavery Nebraska candidate. In view of these facts a meeting of our respective Central Committees of said parties was held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been withdrawn, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county, was nominated as the candidate of the said parties, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the Anti-Nebraska party on one man, and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capable, honest, and true-harted man, who is worthy of the support and confidence of the people.

By order of the Committees,
Signed, JOHN A. FISHER,
Chairman of the Whig State Committee.
LEMUEL TODD,
Chairman of American State Committee of Thirteen.
DAVID WILMOT,
Chairman of Republican State Committee.

The Russian Fleet Destroyed at Sebastopol.

If the accounts given by the allies be true, the Russian naval force destroyed at Sebastopol to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, must have been superior in number of vessels and fully equal in guns to the whole Navy of the United States. 17 ships of the line; 4 sixty gun frigates; 4 corvettes; 12 steamships, and 82 ships of inferior rank; in all 119 vessels, with considerably over two thousand guns.

BREVITY AND CANDOR.—General Simpson's despatch announcing the attack on Sebastopol, is short but not sweet. It is in these words: "The French attacked Malakoff, and we attacked the Redan; they succeeded, we failed. This is vigorous and expressive, and hides nothing and apologizes for nothing.

☞ Kossuth don't think that the fall of Sebastopol amounts to anything. Most people have come to the conclusion that Kossuth's opinion does not amount to much, especially when it is recollected how positively he asserted that Sebastopol *would not fall.*

☞ The Newberne *News* of the 2nd inst., says, that during the week immediately preceding, no new cases of small pox had occurred there, and only three remain in town and three beyond the limits.

U. S. FUNDS.—Net amount subject to draft on the 24th ult., $21,769,241 73. In Depository at Wilmington, N. C., $000,000.

☞ A cargo of Rio Coffee, 5,000 bags, of mixed qualities, sold at New York, on the 29th ult., at 11 cents per pound, 4 months.

From Mexico.

The steamer Orizaba arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult., with dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th. Carrera has abdicated his office as Provisional President.

The council had decided to adopt the plan of Ayunta, thus putting an end to all fear of collision between the army and the civilians. Still, however, it cannot be said that there is any actual government, and there are well grounded fears that an anarchy will yet prevail in the city and country.

Generals Alvarez and Comfort were daily expected at Caernoaca

Yucatan, Carmen, and several other places had declared for the revolution. Gen. Larcasno's brigade of a thousand strong had surrendered to the new national troops.

Viduarri has published a new and more liberal tariff, and a decree has been issued re-organizing the army.

At Vera Cruz over 500 national guards had been enrolled.

From Buenos Ayres.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 11th of August have been received at New York. Gen. Flores publishes a statement denying a charge that the conspiracy had been suppressed.

A complimentary correspondence has taken place between Col. Graham, the American Consul, and the residents of Buenos Ayres, on the former retiring from the consulship. One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed towards the new British hospital in Buenos Ayres. The question of the right of foreign vessels of war to navigate the waters of the Parana is still unsettled.

Arrivals of produce were moderate, owing to the bad condition of the roads. The supply is only sufficient for three months. Spanish dollars are quoted at twenty-four and a half; exchange on the United States 2 per cent.; hides 51a51½; ordinary washed wool 35a42; mestizo 65a70.

Later From Central America.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—Kinney has been elected Military and Civil Governor. Walker, with 150 men has defeated a body of 400 government troops. It is reported that he would attack the head-quarters of Rivas.

The Fall of Sebastopol.

RUSSIAN REPORT.—The Russian paper, the Brussels Nord, says the resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position in which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her. The Russian army, concentrated north of Sebastopol, will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which until now it has wanted. The Sebastopol of the South is replaced by the Sebastopol of the North—a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army henceforward will defend. Impartial history will do justice to Prince Gorschakoff, who, by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding a useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

THE LONDON TIMES'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—On Saturday, the 8th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakoff Tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaia suburb and the southern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavoring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbor from this terrific scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sebastopol.

The catastrophe surpasses in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined in a four-fold attack, struggled all day with equal valor, though with unequal success, against the principal points marked out for assault. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the work called the Little Redan, which was at first carried by the impetuosity of our allies, though they were subsequently driven back by the fierce resistance of the Russians.

The second and principal assault of the French army was against the Malakoff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate, not only of the day, but of the siege. A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and, although we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment carried and occupied by our troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which commanded it, and this check in some degree diminishes the exultation which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the left also assailed, in the fourth place, the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt that every man who attacked the defences of Sebastopol on that eventful day fought with the same undaunted gallantry and the same determination to carry the place or to perish in the attempt; and, although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant allies, the French, since the Malakoff tower, the key of the main position, fell before the vigor of their assault; but, with that chivalrous feeling which is the noblest bond of men who have fought and conquered together, the names of all those who carried the rugged defences of Sebastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinctions shall sully or lessen their common renown.

The Russians on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and the steamers in the harbor were all set on fire, blown up, sunk, or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities

Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the imperial government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labor—that fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish empire, but whose solitary naval achievement was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sinope. Of the authors of that nefarious attack, what remains.

The Emperor Nicholas sleeps in the vaults of St. Peter and St. Paul, no longer conscious of the chastisement his wicked ambition has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The admirals who commanded and the crews who fought on that occasion, have, most of them, fallen in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the conferences of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power are torn plank from plank and scattered upon the waves.

The dock-yard and arsenal were already, on Sunday, in possession of the allied troops; Prince Gortschakoff had, it seems, solicited an armistice, though we know not whether it was granted; but his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and, considering the moral and physical result of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbor.

These great events terminate the siege of Sebastopol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved, within the last three days, the grand object of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength, and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the Euxine, and to establish authority from the shores of the Caucasus to the mouths of the Danube. But, above all, they have shown the servile and credulous nations of the East that the powers now paramount in the world are not those of fanaticism and barbaric absolutism, but those of liberty and of civilization. In this struggle Sebastopol become at once the test of strength and the reward of victory. To reduce it by force of arms was to overthrow that colossal fabric of Russian influence which a century and a half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimea offered the incalculable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's territory all the horrors of war, and of slacking the strength of four empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the globe.

It tells the world that the alliance of England and of France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field. It assures mankind that their united policy can impose its will and execute its resolutions, even though the timid stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abandon the cause of their country in her hour of need.

We owe our success in no slight degree to the unwavering firmness with which the Emperor of the French has pursued this enterprise and adhered to the policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the clear and unanimous resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up that this thing was to be done.

In the course of these events, which broke in so suddenly on our wonted avocations we have had much to learn and much to bear. At times the tedium of suspended excitement became almost intolerable, and more than once the faint-hearted or the factious lost confidence in the result. Yet what is the fact? What is it we have done?

A year has not yet elapsed since the allied armies set foot in the Crimea. Within that time they have won three pitched battles, and twice assaulted a fortress of extraordinary magnitude. They have encompassed the works of the enemy with trenches extending over more than thirty miles of ground; they have armed these trenches with the heaviest ordnance, and kept up so incessant a fire that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed, but five or six siege trains have been worn out.

They have created at Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Yenikale three military stations which the Russians have not dared to assail, and Balaklava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbor and the camp; an electric chain binds the Crimea to Europe, and conveys to us in a few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes.

Upwards of 200,000 men encamped within the lines of the Tchernaya have been conveyed thither, and are daily fed, clothed, and housed from the resources of western Europe. All this has been effected in spite of the rigor of winter, the heat of summer, and the distance of 3,000 miles from our shores, and within one little year from the sailing of the expedition the leading objects of the campaign are accomplished, and Sebastopol is in our power.

The military and political results of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but, be they what they may, the grand fact now before us justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and reward our hopes; for within twelve months from the commencement of this enterprise Sebastopol has fallen, and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.—From the leading article in the London Times of the 12th, we make the following extract:

The position of Prince Gortschakoff's army, after the main body had effected its retreat across the harbor, was, therefore, as follows: His extreme right, consisting of the corps most actively engaged in the defence of the place, rests upon the Severnai work, or Star Fort, and holds the strongly intrenched positions on the north shore, where, no doubt, considerable preparations have been made for this emergency. His centre covers the Belbek, and is protected in front by the field-works thrown up along the ridge of Inkermann. His left wing consists of Liprandi's corps, occupying the ground from Mackenzie's Farm to the heights of Aitodor, on the Bakshiserai road.—No attempt was made by the relieving army under Liprandi to effect a diversion during the assault of the 8th, and the severe defeat of the 16th of August appears to have satisfied the enemy that the lines of the Tchernaya were not to be carried. But the result of the general assault and the occupation of the southern side by the allies entirely changes the strategical positions of the combatants, and also the objects of the campaign. The struggle for the possession of Sebastopol is at an end. That prize is in our hands, and, as the defence of the fortress and the harbor was the grand object of the Russians, they have nothing left on that spot to contend for. The mere occupation of the north side of the port is a barren advantage, for, though it might hold a garrison, it cannot shelter a defeated army; and it is obvious that, after the failure of the main object, all the ability and generalship of the Russians will be required to save the whole body of their forces in the Crimea from destruction. We therefore infer that the northern forts will either be held for a time by a limited garrison, or, more probably, altogether abandoned, in the hope of saving the army. Never was an army in a more critical position. They are confined within a peninsula which affords them no other fortified position, no sustenance for the troops, and no water beyond a certain line. The sea, covered with hostile vessels, surrounds three sides of this theatre of war, and the fourth is separated from the Russian base of operations by steppes and marshes. The allied armies already occupy strong positions at Eupatoria and Yenikale, which can be reinforced in a few hours by sea, so as to threaten the Russians in their flank and rear; and while it is impossible for the enemy to hold his ground in the south of the Crimea—for which, indeed, there is now no further object—to retreat in this season across the country is a formidable undertaking, while the loss of a battle in the open field would be absolute destruction. The Russians are in a trap, from which the Tchongar road and the isthmus of Perekop are the only means of escape, and even there their communications may possibly be intercepted.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—The steamship Crescent City has arrived from Havana with dates to the 29th ult. The news is unimportant. California dates are to the 5th ult. The Chiennes and Sioux Indians attacked the emigrant train of 300 on the Sweet Water River in the middle of June and killed 150—the balance reached Salt Lake in a starving condition. They were assisted by Brigham Young.

Georgia Election.

COLUMBIA, October 1.—The latest returns that have come to hand relative to the Georgia election show that Garnett Andrews, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, has 150 majority in Bibb, 300 in Muscogee, 33 in Spalding, 300 in Monroe, 80 in Taylor, and 43 in three precincts of Houston Fort Valley Precinct. Robert P. Trippe, the Know-Nothing candidate in the 3d District, has 75 majority in Fort Valley, and 43 in Spalding.

Georgia Election.

COLUMBIA, October 2, P. M.—Returns from 55 Counties indicate the election of Johnson for Governor, and show that A. H. Stephens and Howell Cobb, Democrats are certainly elected to Congress. The result as to the other Congressional candidates is as yet uncertain.

The "Reserved List" of the Naval Service.

A writer in the National Intelligencer states that the President, after a mature and careful investigation of the subject, approved the action of the Naval Board on the retired list, without any alteration, and proceeds to remark:

"In order to fill up the vacancies in the active lists to the number authorized by law, thirty-five commanders will be promoted to be captains, seventy-four lieutenants will be promoted to be commanders, and one hundred and sixty masters in the line of promotion and passed midshipmen will be made lieutenants.

"This is the first time a measure of the kind has been applied to the navy; but the army has been twice subjected to a more severe test under the plea of *reduction*—the first time after the peace of 1815, and again after the Mexican war, when, on the judgment of the President alone, hundreds were dropped from the rolls, without the benefit to any of them of a liberal retired list, as in the present case with the navy.

"The liberality of the provision made by Congress for the officers on the retired list, when compared with that of other nations, is shown by the fact that a captain in our service by this law on 'furlough-pay' receives nearly as much ($1,250) and on 'leave pay' greatly more ($2,500) than a retired flag-officer of the British navy, where the retired pay of a rear-admiral is only £300 sterling ($1,500) per annum.

YELLOW FEVER SYMPTOMS.—"I have gone into the infected room," writes a correspondent, "and witnessed the fearful disease in all its various stages—the chill, the pain—pains in the head, the back, the limbs, the breast, the bowels, and sometimes all over and through the entire system. One told me that the flesh seemed to be torn from his limbs. But in some cases the pains are not very severe. And then the fiery, yellowish, or reddish and melancholy eye, the saffron tinge of the cheek, the parched, dry skin, and the dozy, drowsy, sleeping feeling that comes over the sufferers and precedes dissolution, and the black vomit, and often the blood vomit, when the patient throws up quarts or pure blood; and it comes from his nose and mouth in a stream. Then death has marked his victim, and youth, loveliness, goodness, nothing is excepted—the man, the woman, the child, the friend, the parent, the dearest companion must die and be buried—and be buried quickly or else fill the air with the hateful pestilential stench, as has been, sad to say, but too often the case during the fearful time of woe, almost unequalled; and death and desolation without a parallel in the recently prosperous city."

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—The Washington Star says:—There is no little excitement on this subject existing in business (circles) as well as political circles here. All, however, appear to be at fault. We find no two usually accounted shrewd calculators in these particular matters, who seem to agree as to the probabilities in this particular connection. The Democratic shrewd ones appear to hope for little in the matter of the Speakership and Clerkship, yet resolved to labor for much. They and their friends in and out of the House will work like moles to place James L. Orr, Howell Cobb, Glancy Jones, Wm. L. Richardson, or some other of their leading men in the position, and secretly have strong hopes of success, based on the well-known fact that their party will by far be the strongest of the four or five parties in the Hall; and on the additional fact that their opponents are, enough of them, so wide asunder in principles and interest as to make it very probable that a majority cannot be induced to combine against them, in favor of any man or measure.

The Japanese are allowed to profess whatever religion they please, provided it be not Christianity.—*Nashville (K. N.) Gazette.*

What expansive liberality; and yet the *Japanese* are not half as tolerant as the Know-Nothings. They allow a man to *profess any religion* provided it be not the Catholic; to have any kind of political persuasion provided he is not a Democrat; and to admire and uphold any administration of the Government provided it is not that of Franklin Pierce, the friend of the Constitution and the South. What's the use, then, of talking about Japanese liberality? Semi-barbarian, shut thy mouth!

The "N. C. State Fair."

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, in accordance with the directions of the Committee, has prepared the following preliminary notice, which we insert with pleasure. The importance of an early attention to the rules and suggestions contained in it will be obvious to all:

The third annual "Fair" of the N. C. State Agricultural Society," will open at Raleigh on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, and continue four days.

All articles to "be exhibited for premiums" must be entered and registered by Monday night immediately preceding the day for opening the "Fair."—Articles intended for exhibition only will be received at any time during the "Fair"—entirely at the owner's risk.

When stock has been received by the "Reception Committee," and properly registered, it will be kept at the expense of the Society, and like all other articles cannot be removed without permission from the "Ex. Committee."

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to send up their articles early (the preceding week) that they may be properly arranged before the opening of the "Fair."

The annual address before the Society will be delivered by the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, on the "Fair Grounds."

I am authorized to state that the "North Carolina," "Wilmington and Weldon," and "Raleigh and Gaston" Railroads will observe the following rules in transporting articles for exhibition at the "State Fair":

Exhibitors will be permitted to pass a single specimen of each of their articles to be exhibited, *free of charge.*

Live stock will be carried at half rate of *fare*, at owners' risk.

Visitors to the "Fair" will be permitted to pass at half rate of "*fare*," by buying a "return ticket," (which will be good for five days,) otherwise the usual rate will be charged.

The above rules apply equally to the "Union Fair," to be held at Henderson on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October.

During the "State Fair," extra trains of passenger cars will run on the North Carolina and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, by which visitors can attend the Fair in the day, and lodge at night at the various villages along the lines of the Roads. A schedule will be published, giving notice of the arrivals and departures of the extra trains.

E. A. CRUDUP,
Chairm'n Ex. Com. of N. C. State Agr. Society.

From Central America.

Our dates from San Juan del Norte are to the 15th of September. The Central American, Sept. 15, a new paper issued at San Juan del Norte, by W. H. Young, is an organ of Col. Kinney, and contains some significant news. It gives the proceedings of a town meeting held at San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, at which it was resolved that a provisional government was necessary—that a civil and military governor be therefore chosen by the people; that a council, consisting of five persons, be also chosen by the people, whose duty it shall be to advise and consult with the governor on all matters; that the council be empowered to draft a constitution; and that the provisional government continue in force until a permanent one shall be formed under the new constitution. All foreign vessels except mail steamers shall pay the same port charges as formerly levied.

After the passing of the resolutions, Col. Henry L. Kinney was appointed by acclamation Civil and Military Governor of the city and Territory of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown. The following persons were elected the members of the Council, viz: Collins Campbell, Dr. Thomas Cody, Pillar Esquival, Samuel Shephard, Sr., A. M. C. Wood. The Secretary to the Governor is W. S. Thayer; Collector of the Port, J. R. Swift; Government Attorney, W. H. Young; Postmaster, F. Salter; and Chief Magistrate, S. T. Haly.

On the 7th of September, Col. Kinney was sworn into office, and on the 12th day he issued a proclamation. The Governor returns thanks for his election, and expresses his firm determination to make the protection of the public interest committed to his care the sole motive of his official conduct. He then goes on to declare that he has not come to rob and destroy, but to build up this city and the fortunes of its people, and by peaceful emigration assist in the development of the entire country.

After alluding to the necessity of union and the adoption of such a consitution and laws as will secure respect for them abroad as well as at home, he notices his difficulties with the Accessory Transit Company, and expresses the hope he feels that these difficulties will yet be settled by amicable negotiations, which may result in an arrangement advantageous alike to the company and the people of San Juan. Therefore he advises abstinence from hasty or retaliatory measures. The bombardment of Greytown is next noticed, and he avers his determination to use all exertions to obtain relief for the sufferers from the American government. In conclusion he congratulates his fellow-citizens on the auspicious commencement of their new government, and appeals to them for co-operation and undivided support in bringing a new and glorious career of prosperity and civil and religious freedom for the country.

Dr. C. L. Whitehead, one of the Kinney party, had accidentally shot and dangerously wounded himself while out exploring.

The Central American also states that on the 3d of September, Walker, with one hundred and fifty men, (only eighty of whom were white,) came down from San Juan del Sud over to Virgin Bay, and took up his quarters. General Mandiola immediately came down from Rivas and attacked him with four hundred men. The result was that the government party were defeated, with a loss of some fifty men, while Walker sustained only a loss of one white man and four natives. A messenger who left shortly after the battle of Virgin Bay, reports that Walker had returned to San Juan, and would probably attack Rivas in a few days.

The government had demanded the arms and ammunition lately received by the Transit Company, and now at Castillo.

The Last Attempt on Louis Napoleon's Life.

Bellemarie, who fired at a carriage which he supposed to be Louis Napoleon's, is said to be monomaniac.

He has been in prison for crime, and when discharged in January last, the governor of the prison wrote to the authorities, that he had the monomania of crime, and ought to be taken care of as a dangerous maniac, who had told his fellow-prisoners that he had tried and condemned the Emperor, and should be his executioner. The following account of the attempt, given by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, shows how well the Emperor and his train are guarded:

At about half-past eight last night, (Sept. 8,) the carriage of one of the Chamberlain's of the Palace, Count Bacchiochi, drove up to the door of the Italian Opera. The approach of the carriage with the Imperial livery caused a little movement among the people in the street; but seeing it was a brougham with only one horse, no cry was heard, and nothing occurred. At a quarter to 9, one of the Imperial carriages, drawn by four horses, also drove up, and was evidently taken by the crowd for the Emperor's carriage. It drew up *at the private entrance used by the Emperor*, which is close to the Rue Marsollier.

Before the servant had time to open the door, a person who had been observed for some time standing at the same spot, advanced and presented two small pistols, one in each hand; but before he had time to discharge them into the carriage, *the police agents struck down his arms*, and the depression of the weapons caused the bullets to pass under the vehicle. He was at once arrested. It was, I believe, *by accident* that the carriage in question, which contained only the Ladies of Honor, preceded the Emperor's, which arrived about 10 minutes after.

During his examination by the Commissioner of Police of the quarter of the Italian Opera, and subsequently by the Prefect, M. Pietri, he affected to exhibit the greatest courage. He looked his examiners full in the face, his manner was forward and bold, and his answers unhesitating, boastful and even impudent. He made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and avowed his intention of, as he said, taking vengeance on the Emperor for the six months he passed in prison for theft, notwithstanding the remission of his punishment.

THE STEAMSH

From the N. O. Picayune.

Mexico---The Plan of Ayutla.

With the single exception of Vidaurri, all the revolutionary chiefs in Mexico have acceded to the subjoined plan, called the plan of Ayutla. By reference to our Rio Grande news it will be seen that Vidaurri expressly decrees the extinction of the present standing army, which the sixth article of the plan declares shall be preserved and its wants attended to. Vidaurri now has absolute and undisputed command of the States of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Cochuila, and Nueva Leon, and we might add of Tamulipas, as no doubt before this Matamoras and Tampico have both declared in his favor. There is also a wide difference between his views in regard to the tariff and those proclaimed in the plan. As it is still doubtful whose views will hereafter rule Mexico, we deem the publication of the "Plan of Ayulta" interesting at the present time:

"The chiefs, officials, and individuals of the troops whose names are hereto subscribed, assembled upon the citation of the Senor Col. D. Florencia Villareal, in the pueblo of Ayutla, district of Ometepec of the Department of Guerrero.

"Considering, that the continuance of D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in power is a constant threat to public liberty, since to the general disgrace, under his government, individual security has been more prostrated than ever in countries the least civilized; that the Mexicans, so jealous of their liberty, are found in imminent danger of being subdued by the force of an absolute power, exercised by a man to whom they had no less generously than deplorably entrusted the destinies of their country, that so far from complying with such an honorable invitation, he has only come to oppress and harrass the people, loading them anew with onerous contributions without any consideration for the general poverty, expending their receipts in useless extravagances and bestowing fortunes, as in times past, upon many of his particular favorites; that the plan proclaimed in Jalisco, and which threw open to him the ports of the republic, has been betrayed in its spirit and object, by thwarting the torrent of public opinion and stifling by arbitrary restriction the freedom of the press; that he has not fulfilled the solemn promise made to the nation on setting foot in his native land, in having proposed that he would forget personal animosities and never throw himself into the arms of any party; that while it was his duty to preserve the integrity of the territory of the republic; he has sold a large portion of it, thereby sacrificing our brethren of the Northern frontier, who henceforth will be foreigners to us in their own country, to be cast off at some future period, as was the case in California; that the nation cannot continue longer without being established on a firm and lasting basis, not depending for its existence on the caprice of one man only; that republican institutions are only adapted to the country to the entire exclusion of any other system of government; and lastly, perceiving that the national independence is found to be menaced, under another aspect no less dangerous by the well known efforts of the dominant party raised up by the General, Santa Anna, the undersigned, using the same rights which were exercised by their fathers in 1821 to conquer their liberty, proclaim and declare to sustain to death, if needful, the following

PLAN:

1. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and the other functionaries, who, like he, are unworthy of public confidence, or who are opposed to the present plan shall cease to exercise executive power.

2. When this has been adopted by a majority of the nation, the General-in-Chief of the forces supporting it shall convoke a representation from each State and Territory, so that when assembled in some place which he may deem suitable, they may elect a President *ad interim* of the Republic, may assist him as a council during the limited period of his office.

3. The President *ad interim* shall be forthwith invested with full powers to watch over the safety and independence of the national territory and the other branches of public administration.

4. In each of the States where this political plan shall be approved the principal chief of the adhering forces, in conjunction with seven intelligent persons whom he may select, shall ratify and proclaim, within a month, their having assembled in a provisional form of government which is to rule in that respective State or Territory; it being an indispensable base for each of these provisional governments that the nation is, and always shall be, one sole indivisible and independent.

5. The President *ad interim*, within fifteen days after entering into office, shall convoke the Congress extraordinary, in conformity with the basis of the laws which were promulgated for the same object in the year 1841, which shall exclusively be occupied in establishing the nation under a representative popular republican form of government, and in revising the acts of the provisional executive mentioned in article 2.

6. The army being the supporter of order and security, the Government *ad interim* shall take care to preserve and attend to whatever that noble institution may demand, as well as to protect the liberty of interior and foreign commerce, publishing without delay the tariffs which must prevail, while in the meantime the tariff established during the administration of Senor Caballos shall be in force.

7. The present laws respecting drawing by lot, passports and the tax imposed upon the people by the name of capitation, shall cease henceforth to have effect.

8. All who oppose the present plan or who lend assistance, direct or indirect, to those in authority, who do not recognize it shall be treated as enemies of the national independence.

9. Their Excellencies, Senors Gens. Don Nicolas Bravo, Don Juan, Alvarez, and Don Thomas, Moreno, are invited to place themselves at the head of the liberating forces that declare for this plan, that they may sustain and carry into effect the administrative reforms which are designated in it, with power to make such modifications therein as they may deem proper for the national welfare.

AYUTLA, March 1, 1854.

The Colonel Florencio Villareal, Commandants in Chief of the United Forces.
Estevan Sambrano, Commandante of Battalion.
Jose Miguel Indart, Captain of Grenadiers.
Martin Ojendis, Captain of Sharpshooters.
Leandro Rosales, Captain, &c.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1855.—Every new calculation of the quantity of wheat to be garnered in the United States the present year seems to be on the ascending scale. No one thinks of reducing the sum given by the census takers. In 1850 the amount of the crop is stated officially to have been within a fraction of 100,000,000 bushels. That was a productive year, and the crop of Ohio was nearly 30,000,000 bushels. Mr. Cist, editor of a commercial paper in Ohio, puts down the total of this year of that State at 40,000,000, and computes the whole yield of the States and Territories at 885,000,000. Mr. Cist has for thirty years been engaged as a statician, and places a good deal of confidence in his own figures. He regards the seven States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri as the chief wheat bearing States, from whence comes all the surplus sent abroad, the others barely producing enough for their own supply, and his calculation is based upon the probable yield in those sections. This mode of computing the supply is not understood, he thinks, in the Atlantic States, and hence they are liable to err in their judgments.

With all the high estimates of the harvest, however, prices are provokingly slow in "coming down."

[*Rochester Democrat.*

WIT.—A dispute arose between three noblemen, one Irish, one Scotch, and the other English, as to the respective traits of their respective countrymen. A wager was laid, the Irish were the wittiest, the Scotch the most cunning, and the English the most frank. They agreed to walk out on the streets of London, and the first of either nation met, should be inquired of as to what he would take, and stand watch all night in the tower of St. Paul's church; pretty soon a John Bull came along, and was accosted thus:

"What will you take and stand all night in the tower of St. Paul's?'

'I shouldn't want to do it short of a guinea,' frankly answered Mr. Bull.

The next accosted was a Scotchman; Sandy replied with his cunning, 'And what will you give me?'

Last, but not least, Patrick was inquired of as to what he would take and stand all night on St. Paul's tower. To which Pat wittily answered:—

'An sure, an' I think I should take a divil of a cold?' The wager was won.

WIL. & MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—The receipts on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad for 9 months ending with August, were $267,696 44—being an increase over same time last year of $67,299 35.

The Humiliation of England.

The Corsican *vendetta* is nearly accomplished, for the humiliation of England approached its consummation, when Queen Victoria stood reverentially before the tomb of her country's mortal enemy in the wierd torch-light which flickered along the walls of the Invalides. She stood there as the dependent of *his* nephew—a suppliant to the mercy of the Napoleonic race, which knows no mercy for its foe—a Queen in name beside an Emperor in fact. Did the spirit of Sir Hudson Lowe hover around the scene? Did the laugh of the "old guard," which, according to the German legend, attends the nightly reviews of *le petit caporal* on the dreary shore of St. Helena, ring scornfully through the sombre walls? No; it was but fancy, but the vengeance of the Napoleons was a reality.

The visit of Queen Victoria to Paris was little more than a conqueror's pageant, in which she acted the part of a distinguished captive, which could not be endured by her for a moment, if a single drop of Boadicea's blood remained in the veins of modern royalty. She was received with a magnificence which threw her efforts at display on the occasion of Napoleon's visit to London into the shade, and showed, as Sterne says, that "they do these things better in France;" but the cheers with which the Emperor was greeted in London were not bestowed upon the Queen in Paris, and she passed onward to St. Cloud, a spectacle to be gazed at and not a guest to be honored.

Some years ago this same Victoria refused to permit a distinguished English actress to appear at the private theatricals in Windsor Palace, because her character was not *sans reproche*, and yet she was compelled to accept the companionship during her ten days' sojourn in Paris of the Emperor's cousin—the notorious Mathilde, who is the Ninon d'Enclos, the most brilliant and brazen courtesan of the present day. Mathilde is divorced from her husband on account of her innumerable infidelities, and is living in open adultery with a "fast" attache of the Court. In the same carriage with her the prudish Victoria rode to the Grand Opera and beheld Albert—somewhat noted for his susceptibility—exposed to all her witchery and fascination, while beside her sat her superior and her master—the "mad-man of Boulogne," who was one of her special constables in '48! Who says that truth is not stranger than fiction? Who hints, after this, that History is not a greater romance maker than Walter Scott or Alexander Dumas.

"I noticed," says a correspondent of the London Press, "that while the Emperor conversed with the Queen in the Royal box at the Opera, a sinister smile, half of triumph and half of sarcasm, parted his lips occasionally and flickered over his inscrutable countenance." What did that smile mean? It was a faint revelation of the proud thoughts which were swelling within his heart. It said, St. Helena is avenged. The Parvenu is the master of the hereditary Sovereign. The triumph of France is almost complete. The houseless wanderer—the madman of former years—the prisoner of Ham—the dependent of Mrs. Howard—the special constable of London, is the ruler of France to-day, and France is the ruler of England. Craft has done the work of the sword—but the final retribution—the grand *denouement* of the drama has not arrived yet—not yet, O, Destiny!—not yet. It advances, however, darkly and steadily "as the shadow of the Gnomon." Gaze on, poor gilded puppet, at the pantomine on the stage, and dream not of the tragedy which awaits your country and yourself. So said that smile. Such was the meaning of the faint revelation of the secrets of that hitherto inscrutable countenance.

Victoria has returned to England amid the congratulations of the London press. But what has she learned during her visit? That France has a magnificent army on her own soil, while England has scarcely a single soldier; that the French people are aroused and invigorated by the Eastern war, while the English are crushed and depressed; that the birthright of genius is more potent than the birthright of blood; that she is a mere pawn, though bearing a royal crown, on the chess-board of European politics, in the hands of the most skillful and masterly player of his time. Such is the bitter lesson she must have learned, unless the imbecility of George III. be inheritable with his crown.—*N. O. Delta.*

From the Gazette d'Ausbourg.

The Russian Possessions on the Pacific.

It is already known that Russia has lately peaceably acquired the mouth of the river Amoor. Two hundred years ago, the Russians had taken possession of that territory, but forty years afterwards they abandoned it, and as the Russian government did not then appreciate the importance of that possession the inhabitants of the country recognized the authority of the Chinese government. Emperor Nicholas was the first to appreciate the importance of settlements on the north-eastern coast of Asia.—During his reign the population of Kamschatka rose to eighty thousand, and the capital of the province became the strong place of twelve thousand inhabitants. Ochotsk, the principal place of the territory of Irkutsk, came next in importance. This city numbered one thousand inhabitants, and was 9,550 versts (about 6,370 miles) from St. Petersburg.

Ochotsk was, however, 35,000 versts (2330 miles) from the mouth of the river Amoor. The Emperor therefore ordered not only an exact survey of the part of Eastern Siberia, situated at the east of the Sea of Ochotsk, but also ordered several forts to be constructed at the mouth of the Amoor, and sent steamers to sound the river. It was in 1851 that the plans conceived about this subject began to be put in execution. A great number of peasants belonging to the Crown, and from those regions beyond the Baikal, were in fact sent on the Chinese frontier as military colonists. Three years afterward 5000 could be mustered, to the astonishment of their Chinese neighbors.

When, in 1854, all the regular troops were withdrawn from Siberia, and the Buriates were sent to Irkutsk to succeed the Cossacks of the line, a sufficient force was left at the capital of Kamschatka and on the Amoor. The fortifications were strengthened, the settlements were increased, and the Russian government took advantage of the embarrassment of the Emperor of China to obtain three hundred square miles of land by a treaty of rectification of the frontiers. A well fortified Russian city is now in course of construction at the mouth of the Amoor. When it will be strong enough to resist the attacks of the Western powers, it will become the nucleus of relations which will probably take a large extension.

CUBA TOBACCO.—A late Havana Circular says:—

The "Vuelta-Abajo" leaf which goes into the fabric of our best cigars, and of which the choice selections are rarely shipped, there being no market which can make profitable returns for it; averages, for selections of the several classes, $100 to $125 per bale, and the quantity of really choice leaf is so small in proportion to the whole crop made, that this sale is maintained from year to year. The bale of ceroon of Vuelta-Abajo, weighs from 70 to 90 lbs., but in making contracts it is never weighed—each one making his own estimate, as the price per bale is fixed—selections of what are termed 1sts, if to be purchased separately, would cost $120 to $160 per bale—and lower qualities, classed 2ds and 3ds, from $90 to $150 per bale. The Windward leaf, or the most common tobacco of Island culture, is always weighed and contracted for by actual weight, although put up in the same class of packages as the fine leaf. Thus goods of inferior quality is frequently purchased at from $5 to $4 per 100 lbs., from the planter directly; and much of it is shipped to the United States and Germany, where it is Cuba leaf, at any rate. Cigars are infinite almost in variety, but of reputable factories can be purchased from $12 to $70 per thousand. Three or four factories that rule the taste of the smoking world are arbitrary in their tariffs, predicated upon a long established fame, and they permit no fluctuations—to go as high a flight as they please with the price of choice leaf, but never to fall, except as *they* may determine by decline in the value of the raw material.

In the last week shipped hence to all quarters of the world 2,234,500 cigars, and 155,888 lbs. of leaf Tobacco; and this year, to date, 178,396,750 cigars, and 4,812,254 lbs. leaf tobacco; of which during the week to the United States, 858,000 cigars, and 64,445 lbs. leaf tobacco; and this year to date 81,156,250 cigars and 1,371,719 lbs. of leaf tobacco.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.—The finest of wits, Oliver Wendell Holmes, sent two poetical letters to the "Post-Office" of an Episcopal Fair at Pittsfield. In one of them the first stanza was:

"Fair lady, whosoe'er thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tenderest care
And—hush, O hush thy breathing heart—
The *one* thou lovest will be there!"

On turning the "poor leaf," there was found a one dollar bill with some verses beginning:

"Fair lady, lift thine eyes and tell
If this is not a truthful letter,
This is the one (1) thou lovest well
And nought (0) can make thee love it better. (10.)

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine *sui generis*—alone—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the *maceris morbi*, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, which dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 120 Arch street.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

Oct. 2, 1855.—[t150-d&w

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " }
John Dawson, }
Miles Costin, }
Owen Fennell, }
Chas. Henry, }
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, } Sampson County.
William Faison, }
Patrick, Murphy, }
Owen R. Kenan, } Duplin County.
J. M Middleton, }
Jere Pearsall, }
Col. C. D. Hill, }
H. N. Howard, } Brunswick County.
T. G. Sellers, }
D. L. Russell, }
John Mercer, } Columbus County.
A. J. Jones, }
Alfred Smith, }
Col. J. G. McDugald, } Bladen County.
" J. O. Daniel, }
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. WILLIAM KENION, to Miss ZILLA C. BARLOW.

In Raleigh, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. PETER M. HALE, of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY R. BADGER, daughter of the Hon. George E. Badger.

In Raleigh, on the 26th, by Rev. Dr. Mason, J. A. ENGELHARD, Esq., of Miss., to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Mrs. Laura Cotten, of Raleigh.

DIED,

In Sampson county, Sept. 27th, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, infant son of S. B. and Rebecca Killett.

"Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—Mat. xix. 14.

On Long Creek, in New Hanover county, on Sept. 14th, after a few days' illness, Mr. JOHN BRINSON, in the 58th year of his age.

The deceased had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for upwards of 23 years, and was respected by all who knew him.

In Fayetteville, on Friday, 28th ult., SARAH, daughter of Mr. John Lawrence, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Near Owensville, Sampson county, on the 16th ult., Mr. SHEAROD LUCAS, Sr., aged about 60 years, leaving a wife and children and many friends to mourn their loss.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 30---Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, Alexander, from Camden, Me., to Russell & Bro.; with lime.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Robinson's Landing, to George Harriss.

Oct. 1---Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Wake, Taylor, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

2---Schr. Helene, Stutes, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Oct. 2---Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Southerner, Johnston, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

3---Steamer Sun, McRimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh & Co.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Oct. 3---Schr. Alba, Osborn, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

4---Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Swansboro', to Master; with fish.

CLEARED.

Sept. 29---Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Oct. 2---Schr. Jane Ingraham, Hawes, for Alexandria, Va., by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Daniels, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Barque Wyandotte, Bryant, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Oct. 2.—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

3.—Schr. Saxon, Callins, for Portsmouth, N. H., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Harvest, Townsend, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and rosin.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, for White Hall, by George Harriss.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Oct. 4—Steamer Sun, McRimmon, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Marsh.

NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—

Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₱ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.

2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's.
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.

BLEACHED COTTONS:

¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.

BROAD-CLOTHS:

Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.

Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.

100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.

In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombasines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros deAfrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.

Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.

Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.

SHAWLS:

Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.

CALICOES, &c.:

500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.

For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.

We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.

Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING AGENCY.

HAVING been appointed agents for two of the most extensive manufactories of MARBLE MONUMENTS AND IRON RAILINGS in the United States, we are prepared to furnish and put up, in the most approved and substantial manner, and at short notice, any description of MONUMENTS; also, RAILS to suit, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $3 per foot. Specimen books—containing patterns of unsurpassed beauty—may be seen on application to R. B. WOOD. These patterns will be found peculiarly appropriate for Oakdale Cemetery.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Sept. 25th.—[17-6m-4-6m. Contractors & Builders.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the place on which he now resides, lying in Bladen county, five miles west of White Hall, on the Brown Marsh Road; containing between 400 and 500 acres, about 30 acres of which are cleared, the balance is excellent TURPENTINE LAND. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-houses on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such land, would do well to call immediately, as the opportunity will not be offered after the first of January. For terms, etc., apply on the premises to LEWIS HINES.

Bladen Co., Oct. 5th.--[3m*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the HOUSE AND LOT on which he now resides. The House is convenient and in good repair, with all suitable out-houses attached. The lot contains six acres, more or less. A good well of excellent water on the premises.

For terms, etc., apply on the premises to
Oct. 5, 1855.—5-3m GEORGE DAHMER.

LOST.

AT KENANSVILLE, N. C., ON THE 29th OF September, a BAY HORSE. Said Horse is dark bay, medium size, and had on him a common saddle and Bridle.—Whoever will give information where he can be found, shall be liberally rewarded. E. RICH.

Oct. 5.—5-7t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING FOUND, ON THE evening of the 29th inst, a large amount of PROMISSARY NOTES, hereby gives notice to the owner of such property to come forward, prove property, and receive the same. HAYWOOD CREECH,

Johnston Co., N. C., near T. W. Whitley's Mills.
Oct. 5.—5-tf

VALUABLE LOTS AT KENANSVILLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous of accommodating those persons who wish to move to the town of Kenansville for the purpose of educating their children, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 20th of October—it being Saturday of October Court—a number of fine BUILDING LOTS in the town of Kenansville.

Kenansville is a healthy and pleasant town in the county of Duplin, about six miles from the Wilmington Railroad; and offers many inducements to those who have children to educate. The flourishing MALE SCHOOL in the vicinity of the town, under the superintendance of Rev. JAMES SPRUNT, is considered one of the first Classical Schools in North Carolina. In addition to that, a large and commodious FEMALE SEMINARY, within the limits of the town, is nearly completed, and will be in operation in a few months.

I shall also, at the same time and place (if not previously disposed of at private sale) sell at public auction, about two hundred acres of SPLENDID FARMING LAND, with a sufficiency of Timber on it for fencing and fire wood, in the immediate vicinity of the town. Terms—thirty days credit, note and two good securities; a small deduction made for cash. W. E. HILL.

Kenansville, Oct. 5th.—[5-3t.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY IN THE LATTER PART OF January last, a negro man named "SAM," about 22 years of age, very black, spare built, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a down look when spoken to. Has been seen in the counties of Onslow, Duplin and Wayne, where he has been exhibiting a forged permission to work around, purporting to be signed by the subscriber, or by S. R. Bunting. He is a bricklayer and plasterer.

The above reward will be given for the return of said negro or for his lodgement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him, and a further reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any free person, white or colored, of harboring said negro, or furnishing him with forged pass or passes.

DAVID E. BUNTING.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1855. 25-1m--5-4t

COFFEE.

200 BAGS RIO, LAGUAYRA, ST. DOMINGO AND Java, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.
Oct. 4.

TEA.

30 BOXES HYSON AND BLACK TEA---SOME VERY superior, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.
Oct. 4.

HERRING.

100 BARRELS PRIME HERRING, IN EXCELlent packages, just received and for sale by
Oct. 4. ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

SHORTS AND SHIPSTUFFS.

A CHEAP AND NUTRITIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD for cows and horses—236 bushels for sale by
Oct. 4th. GEO. HOUSTON.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

EVERYTHING NEEDED in the Housekeeping line can be found at our Store. The greatest bargain of the season can be found in 1,500 pieces of BLEACHED COTTONS, bought at the New York Auctions. Our yard wide 10c@12½c. Bleached Cottons will be found 25 per cent. better than goods at the same prices sold elsewhere.

Oct. 2, 1855.—[23 HEDRICK & RYAN.

KERSEYS.

NORTHERN GOODS in every variety. Also, 6000 yds. NORTH CAROLINA KERSEYS, manufactured expressly for us, which we warrant the best NEGRO CLOTH now for sale in Wilmington. Also, 2000 NEGRO BLANKETS, assorted and cheap. HEDRICK & RYAN.

Oct. 2, 1855.—[23

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the Office next door South of Geo. Houston, South Water street.

Oct. 2, 1855.—[23—5-tf B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

WOOD WARE.

AN ASSORTMENT OF KEGS, BUCKETS, PAILS Tubs, &c., for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.
Oct. 4th.

A CARD.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE WHOLEsale and Retail business of the WILMINGTON GRANARY will be conducted at the store formerly occupied by WM. A. GWYER, corner of Princess and Water streets, at which place will be kept a constant supply of CORN, MEAL, HOMMONY, OATS, PEAS, HORSE and COW FOOD.

☞ Persons convenient to the Mill, can get their supplies there. D. DUPRE, JR.
Successor to T. Smith & Co.

Wilmington, N. C., July 21, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO. expires on the first day of October next. The business will be closed by Geo. S. Gillespie, who, in doing so, is authorised to use the name of the firm.

JAS. F. GILLESPIE.
Sept. 17th.—[d10-w3. GEO. S. GILLESPIE.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M DRANE, Agent.
March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf.

NIXON'S HOUSE,

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]

West Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.

THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUBlic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

Aug. 17, 1855.—294-1y. H. R. NIXON.

FISH AND POTATOES.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

300 Bbls. fresh caught No. 3 Mackerel.
260 " Herring, dry salted.
20 Boxes Codfish, containing 100 lbs. each.
25 Bbls. New Potatoes.
For sale in lots to suit by T. C. WORTH.
Sept. 21,

THE LIFE OF THE Right Honorable John Philpot Curran, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland; By his son William Henry Curran, with additions and notes by R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L. Received and for sale at
Sept. 26. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	6 00	@	20 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	12	@	14
COTTON, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bush	95	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ₱ doz	23	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 62	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00 00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00 00	@	00 00
do. No. 3	5 00	@	6 00
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	3 75	@	4 00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,	none		
Dry Cod,			
₱ cwt.	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			
N. C. brands	8 25	@	8 75
GRAIN, ₱ bush.			
Corn	00	@	0 00
Oats	00	@	35
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	0 55	@	0 00
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
₱ lb.	5½	@	0
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
N. River	95	@	1 35
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37½
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	48	@	50

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1855.

The Town of Wilmington.---Election of Commissioners.---A Registration Law.

In looking over the "Private Laws of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly at its session of 1854-55: Raleigh; Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State, 1855," we find the following, being Section 11 of "An act to empower the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to establish streets in said town, and for other purposes." Ratified the 16th of January, 1855.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That whereas it is greatly desirable that the elective franchise should be preserved from abuse, and exercised in its purity only by those who are legally entitled, and whereas it is right and just that those who enjoy the protection, immunities and privileges secured by the municipal laws and police regulations of a town, should contribute to the expenditures necessary for the due administration of said town shall cause to be prepared a suitable book in which each and every inhabitant of said town who is qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State, shall register or cause to be registered his name and place of residence at least one month before the day of election for commissioners of said town, but it shall not be necessary so to register their names more than once; and such book shall be closed, and remain closed during each and every month next preceding any election for commssioners of said town, and no person whatever shall be permitted to vote at any such election, unless his name shall be so registered in said book; and said book or a copy thereof with the names thereupon arranged in alphabetical order, shall be furnished by the commissioners of said town to the person or persons holding or managing any such election: and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said town, and the sheriff of the county of New Hanover, or such person as may be required by law to collect the taxes assessed and imposed by said commissioners previous to every election of commissioners of said town, to cause to be prepared in a proper book to be kept for that purpose, a list of all such persons whose names are registered as hereinbefore required, who shall not have paid the taxes due by them to said town for the next preceding year, and no person whose name appears in such list shall be permitted to vote at any such election, unless he shall, at the time he tenders his vote, exhibit a receipt from the proper officer of the payment of the taxes due by him to said town for the year preceding; and the person or persons holding or managing any such election, are hereby authorized and empowered, if they shall see fit, to administer an oath to any person offering to vote at any such election, and to make all necessary inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is qualified so to vote; and any person or persons convicted of having wilfully sworn falsely before the managers of any such election shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on prosecution and conviction in the superior court of law for the county of New Hanover, shall be liable to all the pains, penalties and punishments which are by law inflicted on those who are convicted of that offence.

We take occasion to publish this regulation at this time, and to call especial attention to it, because we don't think that of the general public there is one man in ten who has thought of it, or knew of its passage, nor of the further provision contained in the 14th Section of the same law, changing the time of holding elections to the third Thursday in December, which section reads as follows:

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the election of commissioners of said town, shall hereafter be held on the third Thursday in December next, and on the third Thursday in December in every year thereafter, in the same manner as is now prescribed by law, and the commissioners then elected shall enter upon the duties of their office on the first Monday in January next ensuing after any such election.

Without wishing to be captious, we must say that we fear a great deal of forgetfulness of the constitutional requirement, in regard to private laws, is creeping in. We cannot see that any notice was given of any desire to apply for these changes. We do not say that they may not be right, but, for aught the people of Wilmington could have known of them before their passage, they might have been of the most dangerous tendency. The Constitutional restriction also is positive: "The General Assembly *shall not* pass any private law unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, in such manner as shall be provided by law." The terms of the law are equally positive. If these requirements have been satisfied, we don't know it. The constitution and the law, and the general principles of publicity required by both, are necessary—nay, essential to safety. They ought not to be departed from.

A Loss of Thirty Thousand Lives.

The announcement is coolly made that Sebastopol has fallen, "with a loss of thirty thousand lives;" and the glory of the achievement, if it be really accomplished, will be rather enhanced than lessened by the carnage, for, strangely enough, we all of us take a great interest in such things, and have a sort of troubled pleasure in learning of vast destruction of life. Thirty thousand men torn and rent and mangled—thirty thousand souls sent to their long account. Thirty thousand human beings "scortched with the death-thirst and writhing in pain." Thirty thousand fathers, brothers, sons or husbands, falling by the hands of other fathers, brothers, sons or husbands. There are contained in that short sentence all we know or dream or fear of agony, of widowhood, of orphanage, and all this goes to make up "a glorious victory." Take one conscript from the sunny fields or vine-clad hills of France, the hope, perhaps, of a widowed mother—the support of aged and helpless parents, the betrothed of some village maiden—follow him through the scenes of a soldier's life—his poor little dreams of glory succeeding the first passionate outbreak of sorrow at his departure from all the humble objects of his love—his hard toil in the trenches beguiled by recollections of home and its lowly joys, the dance on the village green, the stroll with the village girls, even the toil sweetened by dear companionship, until the rushing tide of memory causes the tear-drop to start to his eye. In dreams he revisits those scenes again. But his dream is rudely broken by the call which summons him to kill and to be killed. The battle is fought and won—"Sebastopol has fallen with a loss of thirty thousand lives." "A glorious victory!" Torn, mutilated, distorted beyond the hope of recognition, even by the mother who bore him or the woman who loved him, lies that conscript, one of thirty thousand lives lost that Sebastopol might be taken. In many a home

* * * There is a voice of wail
And woman's eye is wet, man's cheek is pale.

In the homes of Russia, of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Italy, there is sorrow and desolation not to be soothed by illuminations—tears not to be wiped away by a grand bulletin or the smooth lies of a Royal speech.

And this is war and glory.

From Europe—Arrival of the America—Reported Capture of Sebastopol.

Telegraphic despatches from New York, dated the 27th inst., (yesterday,) announce the arrival of the steamship America at Halifax, with one week later from Europe. The most important item of her news is the reported fall of Sebastopol, with a loss of thirty thousand lives. There is, no doubt, some foundation for the report. *It may be* all true, but we do not think that it is. After the reported fall of Sweaborg, *all but the ortifications*, we must take first rumors with many grains of allowance. These advices are only a week later than those already in our possession, and according to them, although the allies had certainly made progress, yet the main defences of the city were still intact, and its strength greater than at any former period. That such a series of fortifications, the work of years, whose mere outworks had kept two nations at bay for a year, should all fall in one brief week, seems incredible, unless there be some exhaustion of resources of which we have been ignorant. The only indication of caving in demonstrated by the garrison, has been the construction of a bridge across the harbor to the north side, with the view of having facilities for retreating in that direction if necessary.

We must await fuller details; but when these do arrive—and that will hardly be for some time—we venture to say that they will show some important advances, but no such complete and signal success as reported. One thing is always confirmed—the sufferings and deaths of the soldiers.—*Daily Jour., 28th.*

Secretary Dobbin and the Navy.

The man who would meddle with ancient abuses—who would reform evils which have crept in so gradually as to acquire the show of legality and prescriptive right, must do so with the full certainty of encountering abuse and misrepresentation from the interested, and misconception from the comparatively indifferent. He must also be aware that no thorough reform can possibly be effected without working some private inconvenience or giving rise to much personal vindictiveness and heart-burnings. Nay, from the imperfections of human reason, and the complexity of human interests and feelings, it is next to impossible that injustice to individuals can in all cases be avoided.

At the sacrifice of his own health, and with the full knowledge of the herculean and ungrateful labor before him, Secretary Dobbin set himself to the task of endeavoring to reform and increase the efficiency of the Navy. That our Navy is too small to keep pace with the expanding commerce of the country, while, at the same time, it is unduly expensive, somewhat old-Fogeyish, dreadfully aristocratic, and encumbered with ineffectives, has been generally admitted—nay, complained of. The difficulty of the work of reform has deterred former secretaries, and the thing has gone on. The most meritorious officers, out-ranked by those notoriously most inefficient or insubordinate, have lingered in the lowest positions of the profession, while the rolls of the Navy bore the names of officers never at sea, and seldom on any duty. It is but by the operation of the late law, dropping some and retiring others, on full or on half-pay, that Mr. Wilkes, the able commander of the great U. S. Exploring Expedition, whose labors reflected so much honor on the country, has obtained his grade as Commander. He had lingered until beyond middle life in the subordinate position of a Lieutenant. This is but one instance of several. A reform and re organization was imperatively demanded. Those old and worthy officers whose deeds have thrown a halo of glory around the Naval service of the country—the heroes of the war of 1812, have nearly all arrived at that period of life when the shades of honorable retirement will be most suited to their physical strength, and in accordance with the feelings of age. For these a retired list upon full pay is proper and right, and gratitude and justice alike demand that thus a life of labor should be crowned with an age of ease. But the ineffectives—the lazies can have no such claims. The scale is graduated.

That some mistakes may have been made is probable. That all could have been avoided, would have been clearly impossible. But that the complaints of the disappointed or the dropped should be viewed with great suspicion, is what all must admit. Those lacking in deeds will always be found most profuse in complaints and protestations, and the aid of political rancor will be invoked to bolster up personal imbecility or impugn the motives of the most conscientious tribunal. Time must elapse before a just judgment can be formed by the public, and results must vindicate the prudence of the measures now upon trial. Certain it is, that of all the public men in the country, James C. Dobbin is about the last to sacrifice tangible, practical good to visionary schemes or doubtful experiments. The prevailing characteristic of his mind is prudence, accompanied by a sense of duty. We feel assured that in taking the responsibility which he has, in entering upon the work of reforming and rendering more efficient the naval service of the country, he took no step without counting the cost and calculating the result. To a less resolute and determined officer, feeble health would have afforded a convenient excuse for pursuing the beaten track of routine, and avoiding the arduous labors of the reformer, with the obloquy and detraction inseparable from the position. We can only trust that the close attention to business, which has already brought on severe illness, may not work irreparable injury to a physical system too feeble for the active mind of which it is the instrument. A full and fair trial rather than hasty censure or captious fault-finding is due to Mr. Dobbin's self-sacrificing discharge of onerous and unpleasant duties.

The Foreign News.

The telegraphic report of the taking of Sebastopol is measurably confirmed by the mails. The south side including the city, is in the hands of the allies, "a blood-stained ruin." The defence was obstinate to the last, and the final success was won by sheer valor, at an immense sacrifice, though even this was preferable to the alternative of spending a winter in the trenches.

The question now is.—What next? Have the Allies obtained any solid advantage, and if so, are they in a condition to improve it? After the terrible casualties of the assault, can they move immediately? Can they take the Russians in the rear and bring them to a decisive engagement? If the Russians have, as has been reported, such an overwhelming preponderance in cavalry, they can protect their retreat and retire at their leisure. But again, if they be really suffering for supplies, is it possible that they can have as many as twenty-five thousand horses. Cut off from supplies by the capture of the Sea of Azoff—it seems impossible that they could maintain those forces.

The allies have been strengthening their cavalry force during the last summer. Louis Napoleon has bought and sent out a flotilla of river boats from the Rhone, capable of throwing forty thousand men upon any point. It may be that in rapidity of movement the allies may have the advantage, if so, the news may turn out to be very important. Time will show. The north side of Sebastopol is still untouched.

☞ The recent cold change in the weather so, sensibly felt, has been still more sensibly felt in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and with the happiest effects in arresting the progress of the Fever. It is to be hoped that the improvement may not again prove merely a temporary abatement. The advanced season gives strong ground for believing that the worst must be over. The weather there is represented as very cold and clear, and no new cases worth mentioning. On Tuesday the clothing store of Mr. R. Porter had to be opened to supply the demand for ready-made winter clothing. Many of the physicians and nurses from other cities are returning home, and they think of being able to close the hospitals at an early day.

In New Orleans, the physicians report the yellow fever no longer an epidemic there. It is prevailing to a great extent at Alexandria, La., and along the Red, Ouichita and Achafalgo Rivers, in that State.

PEN VS. SWORD.—"In the hands of men entirely rich, the pen is mighter than the sword," which we believe is Bulwer slightly modified to suit the times.

We have a slight illustration of this next door where the vaults for the Bank of Wilmington are in course of construction. We dont know much about the resources of the burglar's art, but it strikes us that some effort would be required to get at the funds. The sword would have pretty hard work to get through thick walls laid in cement, thick boiler iron and burglar proof safes. But the pen, wielded by the right sort of men would bring the cash as easy as nothing. A little slip of paper with good names to it, and the business is done, and the money is shelled out. Decidedly, the pen *is* mightier than the sword.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The mail this morning confirms the report published yesterday, received by telegraph. The America arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 27th, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst. The Washington arrived at New York the same day from Southampton. The news by these arrivals is important. Below we give such telegraphic news as we find in the Washington City papers:

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—On the 8th instant, after a bombardment of three days, and six repulses of the French with terrific slaughter before the Redan and the Malakoff, and one repulse of the English, with a loss of 15,000, French and English, SEBASTOPOL WAS TAKEN.

The enemy lost the same number, making a total of about 30,000. The Russians evacuated the town, after blowing up the defences, sinking all the ships, and firing the town, leaving nothing but smouldering ruins.

Five French Generals were killed, including General Bosquet. A large allied force were marching to intercept the retreat of the Russians inland. The allies captured immense quantities of materials of war.

It is reported that the allied generals have orders to demand of Russia the surrender unconditionally of all troops, stores, and defences, including the city of Odessa.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate Napoleon.

The general accounts about the fall of Sebastopol are much confused. The place unquestionably has been taken. The slaughter of French troops at their repeated repulses was awful, and the glory of the victory is wholly attributed to their desperate valor.

The French lost seven generals and two hundred officers. The English lost a large number of officers.

The Russians lost five generals.

The blowing up of the town caused a dreadful destruction of life.

The Russians have retreated, and it is believed would give battle on the other side; but the allies demanded their unconditional surrender. [The "other side," here alluded to, is probably the north side of Sebastopol.]

Great rejoicings throughout England and France in consequence of the victory.

Consols have advanced.

Since the fall of Sebastopol, Austria and Prussia seem more decided in their friendship for France and England. [Quite likely.]

A dispatch from Varna says that the Malakoff and Redan batteries were carried by storm—perceiving which Gen. Desales made two attacks on the Central Bastion, but was repulsed.

Gen. Gortschakoff, telegraphing to the Russian Government, on the 9th inst., says, that "Sebastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire, repulsed six assaults, but could not drive the enemy from the Malakoff. Our brave troops resisted to the last extremity, but the enemy found nothing in the Southern part but blood stained ruins."

The intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol was received in London with extravagant demonstrations. The fact was announced at the theatres, &c.

The place was attacked in four directions. The British attempted to storm the Redan, and the French attacked the Malakoff. The English, French and Sardinians united and attacked the Central Bastion, all simultaneously, and with great spirit and energy, but the most eminently successful assault was that made by Generals Bosquet and McMahon.

A dispatch from the Sea of Azov states that the Allies were doing immense damage to Russian merchandize, and that the loss already suffered by Russia amounted to several millions of francs.

Bellemore, who attempted to assassinate Louis Napoleon is undoubtedly mad, and will not be tried but sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

Austria is reported to have offered her mediation to Denmark in relation to her difficulty with the United States on account of the Sound Dues.

The latest advices from London, dated Saturday, the 15th instant, state that it was reported in Paris that 25,000 troops had embarked at Balaklava for the North side of Sebastopol. Other Russian accounts state that the Russians were in possession of the forts on the North side, and that the allied fleets could not enter the Bay until Fort Constantine was reduced.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following account of a game played by one of the President's former law clients, which is about the coolest specimen of impudence extant. It says:

"Some years ago, a fellow by the name of Brown, was arrested for forgery in New Hampshire, and retained 'Frank Pierce' to defend him. After a full investigation of the affair, it was ascertained pretty definitely that it would go hard with Brown, and that with all the ability of his advocate, a trial would pretty surely end in a conviction. In this dilemma, he emigrated to the west, leaving his bail to foot the bonds, and his lawyer to whistle for his pay. A while ago, a man by the name of Walker, being about to visit Washington in connection with some railroad project in Minnesota, Brown, on the strength of claiming an acquaintance with the President, volunteered a letter of introduction, to the bottom of which he added, as a P. S., 'Give me a fat office and I will pay up the old score.' The letter was handed to the President, who, after reading it, and remarking upon the peculiar coolness of the request for an office, explained to Walker his acquaintance with Brown."

A THRILLING SCENE.—Extract from a Norfolk letter:

"Hardened as I thought I was by two weeks' residence among the dying and dead, I could not resist a thrill of horror that overwhelmed me on one occasion, when attending a dying man, who was a raving maniac, and threatened my life because I would not let him get up; and to raise an alarm would every now and then cry fire with a most unearthly yell.—And to add to all this, just as he was breathing his last a tremendous thunder-cloud came up, accompanied by the loudest clap of thunder I ever heard. I assure you that my feelings were anything but pleasant at that time, during which his poor mother, 85 years of age, was wringing her hands and walking the floor in the greatest agony. It would have required a man with a heart of stone to have resisted shedding a few tears of sympathy with this poor woman, whose heart seemed to be broken."

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AT THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.—The Queen visited the tomb of the Emperor. No one of her visits produced a deeper impression. As the review had lasted very late, her Majesty was no longer expected at the Hotel des Invalides; nevertheless, she determined on going there, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. The Queen arrived, at nightfall, followed by a numerous staff, surrounded by the veterans of our old wars, who had hastened to meet her, whilst she advanced with noble composure toward the last resting-place of him who was England's most constant adversary. What a spectacle! How many remembrances, with all the contrasts, they brought up to the mind! But when by the light of torches, the glitter of uniform, amid the strains of organ playing "God save the Queen," her Majesty was led by the Emperor to the chapel where the remains of Napoleon lie, the effect was overpowering and immense, the emotion profound, for every one was reflecting that this was no ordinary homage offered at the tomb of a great man, but a solemn act, attesting that the rivalries of the past were forgotten, and that now the union between the two peoples had received its most signal consecration.—*Moniteur.*

THE MASSES.—The Memphis *Bulletin* thus speaks:—The great mass of both parties—ninety-nine out of a hundred—are equally patriotic and honest in their convictions. Let the hour of trial come—let it be clearly seen that the country *is* in danger—and who sober and seriously doubts the fidelity and loyalty of American citizens to come to the rescue? Native and naturalized—Protestant and Catholic—Jew and Gentile—would then be found as they have ever been found, rallying around the same standard, in defense of the same cause, the holy and sacred cause of *home and family hearth*. The boom of the first cannon-shot fired by the foes, no matter whether he be a civil or ecclesiastical potentate, will hush into the silence of the tomb all minor dissensions. To suppose otherwise is to suppose human nature changed in all its instincts; or to make a new estimate of the character and influences of our free institutions, and ignore the whole past history of our people.

* * * * * *

Pending an election, orators and editors make a show of getting up a whirlwind of "feverish excitement;" but with the close of the day's voting, the country settles back into the work of developing its mighty destiny, by all the means and appliances of an unfettered, progressive civilization.

From the Washington Star.

Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

THE CAT JUMPS OUT OF THE BAG.—In the trial of the United States vs. Hertz, before the District Court of the United States, at Philadelphia, for the violation of the neutrality laws of the United States in enlisting men in Philadelphia for the British foreign legion, the testimony of Max F. O. Strobel, who was one of the principal active agents of the British government employed in the business at that city, explains in detail the particulars of the complicity of each and every British official person of note who participated in it—Mr. Hertz, Mr. Howe, Sir Gaspar Le Marchant, Mr. Barclay, Sir Edmond Tate, and last, though by no means least important, Mr. Crampton himself. That gentleman knew, of course, the law of this government which he was violating. To believe him ignorant of its existence, is to credit him with having heard nothing whatever of the previous prosecution of various persons under it for complicity with fillibustering against Cuba. To believe him ignorant of its provisions, one and all, is to credit him with hardly a hundredth part of his shrewdness; for he could hardly have failed to have carefully studied the American law on the subject before undertaking to raise recruits in the United States, with the memory of the Cuban fillibuster trials upon his mind.—With such knowledge upon the subject, as all who know anything of such matters are aware he must have had, and residing among us under the pledge of a diplomatist according to the witness named above, Mr. Crampton was the prime mover in the United States of the scheme of raising recruits in our cities for the British forces in the Crimea; as may be clearly gathered from the evidence of Strobol, (who is well known here as having been an engineer in the employment of the Coast Survey office, and also upon the Government's surveys, under Fremont and Stevens for a Pacific railroad,) as follows:

"When I came back to Washington I was engaged in the Pacific railroad office, at that time established at Washington, and was at work there until the first of February. In the end of January I saw Mr Crampton, and received from Mr. Crampton the reply.

Q. State the whole conversation which took place between you and Crampton.

A. I received from Crampton the reply that he could not tell me at that moment what could be done. I said to Crampton that I believed in this very time, as it was in the winter time.

Q. Last winter?

A. Yes, sir, that many people were out of work in New York and other places, and it would be very easy to raise men for this "foreign legion" that the English Parliament had agreed to establish. Crampton told me that he believed so himself, but at that very moment he had no orders from the home government to do anything in the matter, and that he would let me know as soon as he received any communication from home. A few days afterwards, I suppose on the 28th of February, I received a letter from Mr. Crampton.

Q. Is this the letter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this the envelope in which it was enclosed?

A. Yes, sir.

The letter was here read in evidence as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1855.

Sir: With reference to our late conversation, I am able now to give you more precise information in regard to the subject to which it related. I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN F. CRAMPTON."

Mr. Max Strobel.

After receiving this letter I went to see Mr. Crampton the next morning; Mr. Crampton told me that he had received letters from home, and that he was willing now to raise men here in the jurisdiction of the United States for a British Foreign Legion which should be established either in Nova Scotia or in Canada.

Q. Did he use the words "within the jurisdiction of the United States?"

A. Yes, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Q. He used those words, did he?

A. Yes, sir, but he was not sure at the time whether the main depot should be at Halifax or in Canada, and he was obliged to make arrangements with the Governor General of Canada At the very same time he gave me a letter of introduction to the British Consul in New York, Mr. Barclay, in which he states that I am already acquainted with this matter, and that Mr. Barclay might receive me and talk with me about this very subject, and that I should make preparations in New York for getting men. He told me at the very same time he would send a messenger to the Governor General of Canada. I went to New York and delivered my letter to Mr. Barclay.

Q. What was this messenger sent for?

A. To arrange matters about a depot or place where we could send these men whom we got here in the States. I was waiting in New York for the return of this messenger for several weeks. The messenger returned, and was sent again, and no understanding could be made between Sir Edmond Tate and Crampton. Tate is Governor General of Canada; because, during that time, the Governor of Nova Scotia had received orders from England to commence a new depot in Halifax, to try and get men in the United States for this service.

Q. The arrangement was not made by the messenger sent to Canada with Sir Edmond Tate, because he had received a letter from the Governor of Nova Scotia stating that he had received orders from England to make Halifax the depot?

A. Yes, sir. The reason for sending all the men to Halifax was the order that the Governor of Nova Scotia received from England. During that time I went back to Philadelphia. It was on the 10th or 11th of March, 1855, when I came back to Philadelphia. I learned from a friend of mine, a certain Dr. Beale, who is now regimental surgeon in this foreign legion, that Mr. Hertz had received letters—one from England, another one, I suppose, from Mr. Crampton, though I do not know, I am not certain where it was from, and that he had spoken to this Dr. Beale, and told him that he was able to procure him a commission in this foreign legion.

Thus, this matter turns out to be a grave affair, so far as Mr. Crampton is concerned. So grave as that our Government, it appears to us, can hardly avoid taking official, and, at the same time, effective notice of it. As, if gentlemen occupying the high official position of minister Plenipotentiary can be permitted to set such an example with impunity, there must be an end of all hope of the integrity of the administration of our neutrality laws.

We have simply to add, that during the administration of George Washington, and while Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State, under circumstances precisely parallel with those in which Mr. Crampton has involved himself, with his eyes open, "Citizen Genet," then the Minister Plenipotentiary from France, was sent out of this country by the government of the United States.

Gibraltar.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from on board the United States frigate Congress gives a brief but interesting sketch of this wonderful town and fortress:

The approach of Gibraltar through these Straits is of the most imposing character. These Straits themselves are in the narrowest portion twelve miles wide, and extend from Cape Spartel to Gibraltar, about thirty-six miles. A strong current never ceases to flow from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, and though the Black Sea and the rivers of Africa and Asia and Europe pour their constant tributes into this same great basin, yet the depth of its waters remains the same from age to age. The most reasonable explanation of this phenomenon which I have seen is—that an *under current* discharges the water into the Atlantic as fast as they are raised. In proof of this, it is stated that some years since a vessel which was sunk in the Straits was afterwards found some twelve miles to the westward, whither it could have drifted only by the force of the under current. The upper current is perfectly maguificent, rolling on like the rapids of Niagara in fearful billows, and bringing you near the bold shores of Apes Hill and Ceuta and Gibraltar. The last two named are the ancient "Pillars of Hercules"—and it is perhaps the associations connected with them and with every point in the vicinity of the Straits, that impart such sublime and overpowering emotions, as our good ship ploughs her way between them. Here, three thousand years ago, came the vessels of the merchant princes of Tyre on their way to Britain and the extreme West for tin and amber. Here we begin to think of Hannibal and Carthage, and the Scipios and Rome. Here the Moor and the Christian waged their deadly war for many hundred years, and here finally was the battle of Trafalgar, where the immortal Nelson offered up his life amid the shouts of victory, over the combined fleets of France and Spain. How sublime, too, is the primitive conception here felt for the first time in its perfection, as I looked upon the Ceuta and Gibraltar, that here Hercules ended his useful labors by cleaving the rock asunder and rolling the waters of the Mediterranean through the new channel into the Atlantic. These Pillars stand here as an emulating monument of his power and benificence. It was just in the ancients thus to enthrone a personal deity, on every distinct exhibition of power and wisdom and goodness. It was infinitely above the disgusting Pantheism of the German theologians of the present day, and their self-complaisant imitations of Parker notoriety in Boston and vicinity. But how much grander and more beautiful is the revealed idea of one glorious Father hanging the world upon nothing, girding the mountains with his strength, and gathering the water into seas, when he "set up bars and doors, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

It has been said that the Rock of Gibraltar looks like a lion reposing in majesty before the gate of the Mediterranean, and assure you it does not require much effort of the imagination to see the resemblance; his head lies resting on his outstretched paws, while his giant proportions repose in conscious strength before you, fit symbol of that mighty power which has been so long, and in my judgment so benificently exhibited in behalf of the great interests of humanity and religion. This rock is 1,400 feet in height, three miles in length, and seven miles in circumference. It is connected by a low isthmus of sand with Spain, and it is in fact the termination of the Sierra Nevada, the great Southern range of mountains which run parallel with the Southern coast. The Western front of the rock is a gradual slope, interspersed with precipices, while the Eastern side, washed by the Mediterranean, is a perpendicular wall, and totally inaccessible. The town lies on this Western slope, its narrow streets extending along the water more than a mile, and stretching up the hill a considerable distance. As seen from the deck of our Frigate, the stone dwellings rising rapidly one above another, the Moorish Castle built more than a thousand years ago, and now crowning with its venerable walls the North-western summit of the town,—the Alameda with its rich foligage of palms and fig trees and aloes, and sprinkled here and there with snug English cottages embowered in vines,—a gem of rural beauty in the midst of barren rocks,—the solid wall sweeping entirely around the town, and guarding with its countless batteries every point of access, and the "galleries" tunneled out of the solid stone and extending in range above range entirely round the entire North-western summit of the rock, bristling in every embrasure with engines of death, and finally the signal-tower, overlooking all, where floats the British banner in defiance of the world,—make up a picture of unique and picturesque beauty, which once seen can never be forgotten.

Under the impression of such a vision, you may well imagine the eagerness with which we hurried on shore, and the pleasure which was in reserve for us after a month's confinement aboard ship. As we landed on the mole from our boat and passed along the principal street, we found ourselves in a crowd of people representing all the nations bordering on the Mediterranean—Spanish, French, Italians, Moors, Jews and Greeks, mingled with the English, Scotch, Irish and Americans, all in their various costumes and speaking their different tongues. It really seemed for the moment as if it were a gala day gotten up for our special amusement. It was like a grand World's Fair for the exhibition of the costumes, customs and manners, of all strange lands. The extremely narstreets, the little donkeys with burdens larger than themselves strapped to their sides, the bearded and filthy Jew, in his red cap and long coarse robe, and haggard, sullen look, the stately Moor with his white turban and bare legs and yellow slippers and well chiseled features, the Spanish senorita with her olive complexion and sparkling eye and light head dress streaming in graceful folds down her neck and shoulders, the English soldier on guard at every corner and presenting arms as we passed him, were some of the prominent objects that arrested my attention.—The whole town is one grand fortification. The soldiers of different regiments meet you at every turn, and their barracks are scattered everywhere among the markets, the stores, the churches and the private residences of the citizens. The streets are laid out in the most singular manner, and most of them are too narrow for ordinary carriages to pass each other. They are, however, remarkably clean. The houses are solid plain structures, two and three stories high, and the public edifices, including the Custom House, the hotels, the post-office and the churches, are without any pretentions to beauty of architecture. The idea at every point is military strength, and the stranger feels at every turn that he is in a mighty garrison, and encompassed with batteries and guns, and all the engines of war.

A few of us determined to make the most of our time, so we found a guide and ascended to the "Galleries" or excavations on the summit.

Through the polite attention of our Consul, Mr. Sprague, an order had been issued from head-quarters to give American officers free access. As we approached the works, our uniform was our passport, and a polite Sergeant was immediately detailed to conduct us through the most wonderful parts of the fortress. The strong gates yielded to his key, and for one hour we followed him from battery to battery, now climbing up the heights by stone steps cut out of solid rock, and now winding our way through deep gloomy tunnels where our only light was that which came struggling through the port holes over the muzzle of the guns, now passing down a spiral stair case, leading to hidden chambers of destruction which few eyes are ever permitted to see, and finally terminating our long walk in a capacious hall filled with ordnance of the largest size, and pointing through embrasures which looked out on the coast of Spain and the Mediterranean. This large apartment, as the Sergeant told us, is sometimes splendidly illumined by the officers of the garrison, and the beauty and chivalry of England and Spain are here gathered to relieve the tedium of the exile and the sameness of their duty by music and the dance.

It was no small addition to the interest of this excursion to step out occasionally upon the very edge of these stupendous heights, and look down upon the quiet bay filled with vessels from every quarter of the globe, the adjoining coast of Spain, adorned with cultivated fields and gardens—the city of Algesiras, the scenes of so many conflicts in the days of the Moors—the comparatively modern town of St. Roque, where Spanish customs and modes of life, even to the "bull-fights," may be seen to day just as they appeared three hundred years ago,—the "neutral ground," on the opposite side of which the British and Spanish forts frown upon each other—the distant and desolate fields of Morocco veiled in mist, and more beautiful than all, the blue waters of the Mediterranean sparkling in the soft light of one of the most brilliant days of summer.

The Cork Reporter gives the following account of a ship on a new principle:—"A large ship, with an auxiliary screw propeller, now lies in harbor, built on a new and curious principle, on which, we believe, she is the first constructed. She is wholly of wrought iron, being framed and put together in the same manner as the Britannia Tubular Bridge, without knees or timber work of any kind in her hull. A plank deck is laid over the iron, and on this are a couple of large deck houses. Instead of stowing ballast in the usual way, she is provided with water-tight compartments in her hull, into which water can be pumped, for ballast, to any extent required. Her heavy tackle is worked by steam machinery, superseding the necessity for a large amount of manual labor. Owing to the absence of timbers, beams, &c., she has storage for 900 tons of cargo, though measuring little over 400 tons—no inconsiderable advantage in itself. The name of the vessel is the Labuan, and she is bound for Singapore, being intended, we understand, for trade in the Chinese Seas. Externally, her appearance is very singular, from the convexity of her sides; in nautical phrase, she "tumbles home" aloft in a most unusual manner.

Gov. Shannon arrived at Shawnee, Kansas, on the 3d inst. He was welcomed by the Hon O. H. Browne in a florid speech, and replied in a temperate tone. He made no allusion to the slavery question, but expressed the hope that while the citizens of the Territory might differ on questions of public polity, they should respect the opinions and even prejudices of each other.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 27th Sept., by the Rev. James M. Sprunt, TEACHY McMILLAN, to Miss CAROLINE A. SLOAN, all of Duplin.

"United in love's holy ties,
May joy their steps attend,
Till called away beyond the skies,
Where pleasures never end."

On the 19th inst., by A. H. Perry, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BUIE to Miss MARY J. PERRY, daughter of John Perry, all of Bladen.

DIED,

In Kenansville, on Friday evening, 21st inst., CHAUNCEY, son of Dr. C. W. and M. K. Graham, age 12 months.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26---(3 previous days.)---Naval Stores ---Remain very quiet; the high rates of Freight that are now current, with but little prospect of any abatement soon, continues to exert a depressing influence, and the transactions are mostly for home use, or of a speculative nature. Turpentine is still in small supply and firm. Holders of Spirits Turpentine are confident in present or higher rates, and buyers purchase sparingly, anticipating a decline; the stock accumulates, and is estimated at 15@16000 bbls. There being but little inquiry for Rosin, the stock steadily increases and reaches now about 24@28,000 bbls.; the price of Common ranges lower than for some years; some holders however, do not offer at the rates now current. Tar and Pitch are without change. The transactions are 1000 bbls. North County Turpentine at $3 37½ ₱ 280 lb.; 1000@1100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 47 cents; and some in a small way, 48; and 3@400 bbls. Rosin, at $1 75 for strained Common, and 1 70@$1 75 for low No. 2, cash. Potatoes Turnips, &c.—There is but a limited supply of common Potatoes, and we note a still further advance of 25@62½ cents ₱ bbl., on previous quotations, the current prices being 1 50@$2 ₱ bbl. for Jersey, and 1 25@$1 50 for Northern; Long Island, which are more plenty, are held at $1. Sweet are plenty, and are sold freely at from 2 to $2 50 ₱ bbl., which is lower. Turnips are more plenty, and sell at 31@37½ cts. per bushel. Onions, $1 25 ₱ bbl. for Red, and $1 75 for White. Rice—The new crop is coming forward pretty freely and is in fair request. Old is neglected—stock is much reduced. Sales of 400 tierces old and new at 4 50@$5 62½, cash.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton—The market is dull, in consequence of the bank having advanced its rates to 4½ per cent., and a further advance is expected to 5 per cent. Sales of the week 46,000 bales—to speculators 6,000. Manchester advices are less favorable, and breadstuffs generally are dull, but prices are unchanged. Wheat has advanced 1d. The weather has been favorable, and the crop accounts are good. Provisions are dull and unchanged. Lard is in active speculative demand at 58@60s. Sugars have advanced 2d. The money market is more stringent.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—Sept., 1855.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 27---Brig Caribbee, Cushing, 8 days from Bath, Me., to J. C. Smith & Co.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Milford, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Wanderer, Hunt, from New York, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

28---Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Vanbokkelen.

Schr. Caroline Virginia, Davis, from Oak Island, to Master; with fish.

Sept. 28---Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

29---Schr. Oleona, Chase, from Boston, to Peirce & Dudley; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Sept. 27---Schr. Exchange, Martin, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro. with naval stores.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. Vanbokkelen

28---Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Carthagena, Huxford, for New Bedford, Mass., by Keith & Flanner; with lumber and naval stores.

Brig. Niagara, Bibber, for Boston, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber.

Schr. G. R. Dixon, Gaskill, for New York, by Moore, Stanley & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. L. P. Smith, West, for New York, by DeRossett & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Sept. 29---Schr. Mary Staples, Staples, for Boston, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Dutch Galliot, Marie Adriana, VanDuien, for Rotterdam, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores.

Steamer James R. Grist, Deming, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE

Of New Hanover County, State of North Carolina, to the Worshipful, the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

The Committee of Finance have examined the Accounts of E. D. Hall, County Trustee and Sheriff, and find he has collected from Real Estate for County purposes,

" " Jail and Bridges,	$3,992 01	
	2,046 42	$6,038 43
Poll for County purposes,	$3,997 70	
" Jail and Bridge,	1,707 30	
		$5,705 00
Retail Licenses,		256 62
Tax and Duty from County Court Clerk,		288 24
" " " Superior " "		39 48
Fines from Sup'r and County " "		1,620 56
Balance on hand, Sept. 1854,		370 80
Errors in vouchers,		53 35
Total receipts,		$14